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Our Ottawa Letter

Opposition attitude toward tariff reductions—Huge delegation invades Ottawa
By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26.—The chief topic of interest in the House of Commons during the past week has been the budget of Hon. James Robb, minister of finance, and it will be the chief topic of interest for some time to come. It may be said that the reductions in the duties on automobiles and the decreases in the income tax, have been the chief features of the budget so far as public consideration is concerned. There have been few criticisms offered against the latter, but the former have been the basis not only for attacks outside of the House, but for the amendment which the official Conservative opposition has submitted to the government's motion to go into ways and means. That motion was as follows:

"That in the last general election campaign, assurances were repeatedly given by the prime minister and other ministers of the crown that before further tariff changes were made an opportunity would be given industries affected thereby to be heard before an advisory tariff board

"That such assurances were officially incorporated in the Speech from the Throne of the present session in the following words:

"Changes of the tariff should be made only after the fullest examination of their bearing upon both primary and manufacturing industries, and that representations requesting increase or decrease of duties should be made the subject of careful investigation and report by a body possessing the necessary qualifications to advise the ministry with respect thereto. A tariff advisory board will accordingly be appointed forthwith."

"That such tariff advisory board was accordingly appointed.

"And this House regrets that in a case of drastic changes announced in the budget such assurances have not been fulfilled."

Huge Delegation Visits Ottawa

The above resolution has been debated at considerable length during the past few days in the House, but there is no indication that anyone excepting the party which has moved it, regards it at all seriously.

During the week, however, an attempt was made to influence the ministry through the invasion of the capital by some 3,000 workmen of the automobile manufacturers of Ontario, and a portion of Quebec, representing the automobile manufacturers and the manufacturers of parts. This is probably one of the largest delegations which has ever visited the capital since the famous farmers' delegation of the west in 1910, and it is possible that the latter delegation is a reversion of the former. The western farmers' delegation came to Ottawa in 1910, demanding a reduction of the tariff on the implements of production. It is a long cry from that day to this but the "coonskin" delegation of 1910 has most certainly been responsible for the huge demonstration which was made by the employees of Canadian manufacturers in Eastern Canada. "The wheels of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small."

It may be said that the big delegation which came to Ottawa during the week failed in its attempt to intimidate the government. The members thereof were given a courteous reception, presented their arguments but did not succeed in budging the government either by weight of numbers or quality of logic that the reductions on motor cars were unjustified to such an extent as to warrant a further consideration by the ministry in the matter of modification. Hon. James Robb bluntly informed the delegation at a mass meeting held in a local theatre, that the government "would stand by its guns." Premier King, at a meeting held later in the railway committee room, was probably less blunt in his announcement, but declared in effect that the ministry had been carefully

considering the question of automobile duties for the past year; that it had decided upon a reduction based upon the needs not only of a few manufacturing counties in Ontario, but upon the needs of the Dominion as a whole. The prime minister declared that parliament, composed of the representatives of the people of the whole of Canada, should decide as to whether the proposed reductions should stand, fall or be modified.

Progressives Support Reduction

It was stated by those in charge of the delegation that the members thereof had come to Ottawa at their own expense, and that the manufacturers of automobiles or of parts thereof had taken no part in the pilgrimage. There was considerable scepticism, however, among those present in that connection. It is significant that while certain residents of Ford, Ontario, were present on the delegation, there were no employees of the Ford plant there. It is further significant that shortly after the delegation had departed from Ottawa, Mr. Ford himself, admitted in an interview, that the Canadian plant on the Windsor side could do without tariff protection altogether, and that the extra profit was simply accepted "because it was there for the taking."

The government's attitude is upheld by the Progressives, who, however, have gone so far as to declare willingness for a "re-adjustment" with respect to minor industries which may be involved so far as the manufacturers of parts and accessories are concerned. They have no desire that legitimate industry shall be injured by reason of the lowering of the duties on the manufactured cars and trucks. They, however, are fully in accord with the government's proposals for a reduction of duties on the finished article. It is not thought for one moment that the reductions will result in the actual closing down of any plant.

While a male delegation waited upon the government in the railway committee room, Miss Agnes Macphail, Progressive member for South-East Gray, waited upon a deputation of feminine members of the party, who declared in effect that this new tariff "would close the doors of the factories and would deprive them of their jobs." Miss Macphail was sympathetic, but could not agree with their argument.

It may be predicted that any changes in the budget, as already before the House, will be made not at the initiative of the government, but by reason of arguments which may be presented during the course of the budget debate.

Arbitration Board Appointed

The Board of Arbitration which has been appointed to determine the price which the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. shall pay the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, for its assets, is composed of three members, W. G. Styles, of Regina, appointed by the pool, and C. D. Howe, of Port Arthur, appointed by the "Co-op." The third member of the board, Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, who will act as chairman, was named by the appointees of the two organizations concerned in the deal. Under the terms of the offer, both parties to the agreement are bound by a majority decision of the Arbitration Board. The findings of the board are to be presented within a period of 60 days from the completion of its appointment.

Mr. Justice Turgeon was chairman of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission which investigated conditions in the grain trade and reported in January, 1925, recommending changes in the Canada Grain Act. Mr. Styles has been closely associated with agricultural developments in Western Canada for many years and was at one time manager of the Regina branch of the National Trust Company. Mr. Howe is consulting engineer for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.



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| | |
|--|---------------------|
| In customs duties on parts and materials-- | \$10,000,000 |
| In sales, excise and stamp taxes - - - | 7,400,000 |
| Total - - - | \$17,400,000 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Meanwhile, the number of motor vehicles they made and sold in Canada was - - - | 84,000 |
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| | |
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| Dividing one into the other it is obvious that on each such car the Canadian Government collected in taxes - - - | \$207.14 |
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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PARLIAMENT is still talking. It always has and it always will. Talk is a large part of democratic government. And the only thing that can be said in favor of democratic government is that it fits us Anglo-Saxons better than anything else that has yet been discovered. Italy has a Mussolini. He seems to fit the Latin races. But the Anglo-Saxon wants to "muddle through" without dictation. He has been doing it for several centuries more or less successfully. On the whole the Briton with his "muddling" seems to enjoy more freedom and just as much prosperity as others who have been governed by more efficient methods. Anyway "Britons never shall be slaves," and the talk in parliament is part of the price of the liberty they demand.

So don't pay too much attention to those who deplore the conversation that has



As minister of railways Mr. Dunning has not much to do except to keep a tight check rein on Sir Henry Thornton.

been the principal output of the law factory on Parliament Hill this year. This house is not talking more than others. It simply started earlier.

They'll Talk Till Summer Comes

Laurier tried this early start business some time ago. He called parliament in the fall so that the boys could get home in time for the spring plowing. They didn't. As a matter of fact instead of helping the spring plowing he simply handed a jolt to the fall shooting—for statesmen will be statesmen. That means that they'll keep right on talking till the hot weather sets in. Then they'll clean up the program and go home.

If you don't like it go out and buy yourself a Mussolini and see what he'll do to the wheat pool. Neither should you imagine that because the hot weather cleans out legislation like a spring freshet does a log jam, that everything that goes through is ill-advised and half-baked. A lot of it has been discussed again and again. Some of it has been pulled out and renovated. Most of it is in pretty fair shape when it goes out with the summer rush.

Of course an occasional joker gets into the pack. It may or may not be for the public weal. It may be good but not popular and be sandwiched in like a rhubarb powder between a couple of layers of jelly. It may be a little thing to oblige a friend who has labored or contributed for the good of the party.

All this to show that parliament is not as bad as amateur statesmen and Canadian club orators would have you believe. If every statesman talked as long and said as little as most of these Club orators parliament would be in session continuously. And if the amateurs had the kind of government they howl for, most of them wouldn't be able to enjoy it much. They'd be herding swine and eating the husks thrown out by some feudal lord.

The Dunning-Meighen Bout

Having got that off my chest let's turn to something concrete, viz. and to wit, Hon. Charles Dunning. Not that I think Hon. Charles is concrete—not even his head. It is readily admitted that he is rather an able young chap.

Also he is as likeable as he is able. But when a man jumps

from the farm into the portfolio of railways in a few short years there are mighty few things he doesn't think he can improve. So when he had turned his eyes on the Ottawa crowd for a few short days it naturally occurred to him how much better his Saskatchewan legislature had been run. So he smiled a rather supercilious smile and rising to the occasion delivered a short lecture in which he deplored the partisan spirit that creeps into Ottawa debates and rather hinted that if sundry orators would stick to the matter under discussion progress might be steadier and business despatched with greater expedition.

You could see those old Tories bristle up when he spoke, and when Hon. Arthur Meighen rose to his feet there was a hush over all the house. For Hon. Arthur wore that attempt at a smile that spells trouble in large black caps. Nor were the Tories disappointed. The smile soon vanished from Hon. Charlie's face and words of angry expostulation came from his lips. The Tories laughed and applauded. Hon. Charlie had met the man he came hunting for and victory was not with him. The older fighter had it over him in ring experience as well as in other fine points of the parliamentary game.

Government Control of Executives

But that is only the first round of what promises to be a fight to a finish. From now on it looks as if Hon. W. L. M. King would enjoy a respite. Hon. Arthur will turn his guns on "the Crown Prince from Saskatchewan," as he has dubbed his newest target. And it will be a fight worth watching. The "Crown Prince" has been taught caution by that first encounter. He may be a glutton for punishment, but he is learning how to side-step. And one of these days the little man with the bulldog chin will swing on a great Tory chieftain and the fight will be over.

As a minister of railways, Mr. Dunn-

ing has not much to do except to keep a tight check rein on Sir Henry Thornton. The railway knight has given the public service, knowing that if he did that said public would forget about everything else. The ordinary man can understand a shilling and civil treatment. He can't even imagine what a million is like. So Sir Henry is furnishing the shilling and the civility. And all the time the millions are piling into the railway debt. Sometimes he told Hon. Geo. P. Graham when he intended to spend a few odd millions. Sometimes he spent the millions first and told George afterwards. From here it looks as if he'd tell Dunning first—all the time. In other words there won't be any Scribe Hotel deals under the new minister. And it wouldn't be surprising if an open fight between Meighen and Dunning was mere shadow boxing compared with the secret clash between Thornton and Dunning. Of course all this is mere speculation. But when two big toads get into the same puddle you never can tell when the water is going to get riled up a bit.

Will Explain Tariff Changes

Also mention of Hon. G. P. Graham recalls that he has come back to us as chairman of the Advisory Tariff Board. It is hardly necessary to add that George is being welcomed—even by those who were wondering what kind of a tariff expert he will make. Of course the manufacturers are satisfied. They know, if they know anything besides their own business—which is sometimes doubtful—that the best thing George does is nothing. That means that there won't be many tariff changes—unless the government really needs them. For George will smile and joke and explain and leave things as they are while the gang sing "He's a jolly good fellow." Anyway George is none too robust and no one would think of asking him to overwork himself. But when the government decides that it is necessary to make a certain change in any tariff it will do it as usual. Of course it will say "Let George do it." But George's real work will be to discover a good reason why the government made the change.

But you ask how goes that grand old game called political intrigue. Are there no aspirants for the king's crown? Are there none who would fain fill

Arthur's shoes and draw down the \$10,000 per that goes with them. There are, yea verily, there are. But more and more it is being borne in on the ambitions that the only way to get rid of a party leader is to assassinate him. And assassination is one of the few weapons the politically ambitious are not prepared to use.

Down Montreal way they have a sort of vigilance committee that never wears in its great work of looking for a new leader to wish on the sorely tried Tory party. It has tried out pretty nearly everything in sight, all regardless of the fact that Hon. A. Meighen is still there, means to stay there, and none can remove him. Just at present it is said to have centered its affections on Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, premier of New Brunswick. And of him it can be said that bad as Hon. Arthur is, New Brunswick's favorite son is worse. He tarried in Ottawa for a few sessions and when he decided to return to his native health a great sigh of relief went up from all concerned. For J. B. M. neither ornamented the floor of parliament nor added wisdom to the councils of his party. He had a great voice but many a small tug has a whistle that might be used by an ocean liner.

No Mr. Baxter won't do. Nor need



Hon. J. B. M. Baxter had a great voice, but many a small tug has a whistle that might do for an ocean liner.

the Montreal press gang bother further. Hon. Arthur Meighen likes his job and likes the salary that goes with it. It may be that he lacks leadership qualities. It is more or less of a fact that under his guidance "the strongest opposition since Confederation" have become a disgruntled and more or less disgusted mob, carrying on a guerilla warfare against the common enemy across the floor and filling in spare moments by fighting among themselves. It may be that the only way the Tories can win is by splitting Quebec and that Quebec will never split so long as Hon. A. Meighen leads the Tory party. The fact remains that any party convention would support the present leader and none other. Political history shows that it was always thus. So the Tories plod hopelessly on, obstructing in a blind meaningless way that cannot possibly get them anywhere and cheering themselves hoarse when their chieftain makes his only excuse for being where he is by staging an occasional savage attack on the ungodly Grits.

Conditions—Not Ideals

And if you cannot get rid of an opposition leader what chance to depose a premier? W. L. M. King is hardly more popular in Quebec than Arthur Meighen in Ontario. But his negative sins while Meighen's are of the positive variety. King doesn't make any Hamilton speeches. When he opens



King doesn't make any Hamilton speeches . . . When Meighen erupts, the output makes trouble for his party.

Turn over to Page 49

The Vicious Circle at Fort Pitt

A tale of the stirring days that followed the Frog Lake massacre

By WM. BLEASDELL CAMERON

A MAN who went scouting, within the recollection of many still living, in territory temporarily dominated by hostile Indians, realized that he had no assurance of returning—whole, perforated or at all. Nevertheless, as far back in America as memory goes, men were always to be found ready to take that chance. And every man who took it, confident in his personal prowess or his superior canniness, believed doubtless that what had happened to others of his acquaintance, or of whom he knew, would not happen to him. Else, unless the urgency was great, he might not have taken it. Corporal Dave Cowan, of the Northwest Mounted Police—they just bore the plain good old name then; they had not become "Royal"—at Fort Pitt, for example.

Cowan had just been promoted from constable, and when Captain Francis J. Dickens, son of the novelist, commanding at Pitt, on April 14, 1885, called for volunteers for a delicate mission, Cowan promptly stepped to the front. If he beat Constable Clarence Loasby and Special Constable Henry Quinn, in stepping, it was by a margin so small that you would not have noticed it. The only thing that would have bothered the three volunteers would have been quicker stepping on the part of others, which might have robbed the corporal and his two companions of the coveted crack at this trip.

Frog Lake was 35 miles distant. On the second of that same month, Big Bear's band of Plains Crees, rising treacherously over-night, had practically wiped out the little settlement, beginning the diabolical business with the murder of Tom Quinn, the American who filled the post of Indian agent for the Canadian government at that point. Henry Quinn was his nephew. Warned by a friendly Wood Cree, young Quinn had stolen out of Frog Lake, unseen and afoot, twenty minutes before the massacre commenced. He had reached Pitt next day and been sworn in by Captain Dickens as a "special." White men were scarce around Pitt—Dickens had just 25 under him—and there were 300 Indians, it was not known just how far away, ready, if events proved propitious and the medicine good, to make them a lot scarcer. More than ready, in fact. They had readiness to burn.

Following the massacre, a portentous silence had fallen upon the land, and it was because Dickens wanted to know and didn't—whether the Indians had moved and what they were doing—that he had called for volunteers.

The trail from Fort Pitt to Frog Lake is a fairly good one in summer, but the three scouts did not follow it. They went out along the river, which runs a few miles to the south. They travelled slowly, reconnoitring the ground ahead from commanding rises, and not until sunrise next morning were they looking through their glasses from the wooded slopes across the chain of lakes at the site of the Frog Lake settlement, and the two hundred lodges a short way beyond.

They observed a number of things. First, that where the settlement had been there was no longer anything but

a collection of charred and deserted ruins. Again, that the camp was still where Quinn had last seen it—at least the lodges. The most important thing of all they also noticed, but unfortunately its significance did not then strike them. This was the fact that very little life was observable about the camp. Why, the little scouting detail was to discover later to its cost.

When Corporal Cowan and his companions left Frog Lake on their return to Pitt—I give the story mainly as it was told to me by Quinn—they again avoided the trail. The Indian camp was behind them, true, but hostile parties might be prowling about the country, and the white men had no desire to run into a band that would likely greatly outnumber them. As they drew near Fort Pitt, however, without having sighted an enemy, they put aside a caution they now considered unnecessary and struck over to the trail. Quinn always maintained this was contrary to his advice, but Cowan was in command.

They had not followed it far until they saw that the trail was marked by many hoof-prints. Quinn dismounted and examined it closely.

"I'm right, Cowan!" he exclaimed at length. "I said the Indians were ahead of us and they are. They've come down the trail as we went out along the river. Here's the track of a shod horse—my uncle's mare, that Wandering Spirit took the day of the massacre. I put those shoes on myself. I know them."

Cowan disagreed. "The police have been out during the day, rounding up the stock. That accounts for the shod tracks. The whole camp was at Frog

At the time of the events narrated in the following story, the author, W. B. Cameron, had been for two weeks a captive of Big Bear's Indians. He was left in the camp at Frog Lake when the men of the band went down to take Fort Pitt, and was, therefore, not an eye-witness of the occurrences, but got the story at first hand immediately afterward from those who were participants. He was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Frog Lake, on April 2, 1885, and was the only white man survivor of the massacre there on that day.

To which Quinn retorted angrily that he could go anywhere Cowan dared. They rode on in silence, but as it happened Quinn was right and Cowan wrong.

Pitt was now little more than a mile away and just over the crest of the slope behind it, out of sight of the fort, three hundred blood-drunk and painted savages were discussing energetically plans for getting the police outside the walls of the fort so that they might shoot them down with no risk to themselves.

The camp lay just to the left of the trail. Behind it a fringe of willows marked the course of a creek, and a break in this fringe at one point showed where the trail crossed the creek over a bridge.

When the three scouts looked from the bridge through the opening and saw the hostile camp ahead and to their left, they realized that they had made a mistake in quitting the river for the trail. But it was now too late to rectify it. Putting spurs to their horses, they dashed for the top of the slope.

The Indians saw them. Grabbing their guns, with wild cries of "Chemoginusuk! Chemoginusuk! (Soldiers! Soldiers!)!" they rushed for the trail to head them off.

Along its crest to the right of the trail, the slope was thickly wooded, shutting off any chance of getting through to the fort in that direction. They had no option but to stick to the trail.

It has been said that a man does not die until his time comes, and the tragedy of that wild ride through the Indian camp rests in the fact that the three men had come unseathed through the hail of lead and then, with safety just ahead, Cowan's horse, crazed no doubt by the excitement, stopped suddenly and—bucked!

In vain Cowan spurred him; he would not budge. Cowan dropped to the ground and ran. An Indian, his gun levelled on the policeman, raced alongside. Cowan put out a hand.

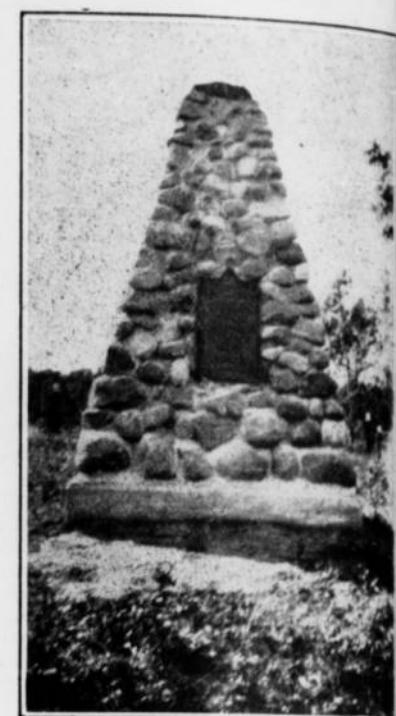
"Don't my brother!" he cried in Cree, and the Indian turned and left him.

But a puff of smoke came from the wood on the right, and with a bullet through his heart, poor Cowan pitched his length along the dusty trail.

Henry Quinn's escape down the hill by way of the trail had been cut off, and answering the fusillade of which he was the target with repeated shots from his own rifle—fortunately for himself later without doing any damage

—he swung at top speed to the right along the wooded slope and disappeared among the poplar bluffs up the river. The hostiles were too intent upon the capture of Fort Pitt to go after him.

Meanwhile Loasby was pounding



The cairn, erected on the spot, to the memory of the Frog Lake Massacre victims

down the slope in full view of the fort and safety, as fast as his jaded mount would bear him. Lone Man—crafty, daring, a human hawk, whose clear brain never permitted his nerve or confidence to desert him—with flapping pinion of soiled white blanket on the white racer that had unaccountably disappeared from his owner's stable one dark night a year before in Montana, followed swiftly after him.

A shot. The saddle under Loasby seemed suddenly to have grown hot. Blood trickled down his leg, but he rode on. Another shot. His horse stopped, swayed, a bullet in his neck.

Lone Man was close behind—to close. The chest of the white racer hit like a hammer on the rump of the policeman's stricken mount and down they went, over and over, the dying animal and the living, falcon redskin and wounded trooper.

Loasby was first on his feet. Other Indian riders, he could hear, were racing toward him. He did not stop to look round but ran.

Lone Man raised on one knee, and at the crack of his rifle Loasby tumbled with his face in the dust and the trail of a bullet through his body close to the spine.

And now the burst of fire which since Loasby was apparently past the possibility of injury from it, there was no longer need to hold, came upon the intrepid savage from the fort. But he writhed forward, on his belly like a snake, till he reached the policeman. He turned him over.

"I thought he was dead," Lone Man told me later, "or I would have finished him. But he ought have killed me. He came round first."

Drawing his knife, he cut the belt with its cartridges and revolver, circling Loasby's waist. Then he writhed, gripping the grass with his crimsoned fingers, to his horse, and galloped away up the slope. And all the while the bullets from the fort ploughed viciously into the sod around him.

There was good stuff in Loasby. He got on his feet again. He staggered to the gate of the fort, flung out his risive fingers in the direction of Lone Man and collapsed in the arms of the two troopers sent out to meet him.

I saw Loasby at the N.W.M.P. veterans' rally in Calgary, last summer. He has been for years with the C.P.R. in British Columbia, and is active and husky. He wears, in a ring on his finger, one of the Lone Man's two bullets. And I have never heard him say an uncomplimentary word regarding the daring savage who raced him that



Constable Clarence Loasby
The mounted policeman who had the thrilling adventure recounted by Mr. Cameron.

Lake still, wasn't it?"

"The camp, yes—the lodges. But remember we saw mighty few Indians."

"Well, I'm not scared, if you are," Cowan said. "We're going on. Funk, Quinn, that's what's got you."

Turn over to Page 33

Getting Rid of Fluff

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

SO after that Murchison decided to get rid of Fluff. He told me that he had never really wanted a dog, anyway, but that when a dog is sent, all the way from New York, anonymously, with \$2.80 charges paid, it is hard to cast the dog out into the cold world without giving it a trial. So Murchison tried the dog for a few more years, and at last he decided he would have to get rid of him. He came over and spoke to me about it, because I had just moved in next door.

"Do you like dogs?" he asked, and that was the first word of conversation I ever had with Murchison. I told him frankly that I did not like dogs, and that my wife did not like them, and Murchison seemed more pleased than if I had offered him a thousand dollars.

"Now, I am glad of that," he said,

"for Mrs. Murchison and I hate dogs. If you do not like dogs, I will get rid of Fluff. I made up my mind several years ago to get rid of Fluff, but when I heard you were going to move into this house, I decided not to get rid of him until I knew whether you liked dogs or not. I told Mrs. Murchison that if we got rid of Fluff before you came, and then found that you loved dogs and owned one, you might take our getting rid of Fluff as a hint that your dog was distasteful to us, and it might hurt your feelings. And Mrs. Murchison said that if you had a dog, your dog might feel lonely in a strange place and might like to have Fluff to play with until your dog got used to the neighborhood. So we did not get rid of him; but if you do not like dogs we will get rid of him right away."

I told Murchison that I saw he was the kind of a neighbor a man liked to have, and that, it was kind of him to offer to get rid of Fluff, but that he mustn't do so just on our account. I said that if he wanted to keep the dog, he had better do so.

"Now, that is kind of you," said Murchison, "but we would really rather get rid of him. I decided several years ago that I would get rid of him, but Brownlee likes dogs, and took an interest in Fluff, and wanted to make a bird dog of him, so we kept Fluff for his sake. But now Brownlee is tired of making a bird dog of him. He says Fluff is too strong to make a good bird dog, and not strong enough to rent out as a horse, and he is willing I should get rid of him. He says he is anxious for me to get rid of him as soon as I can."

When I saw Fluff I agreed with Brownlee. At the first glance I saw that Fluff was a failure as a dog, and that to make a good camel he needed a shorter neck and more hump, but he had the general appearance of an amateur camel. He looked as if someone who had never seen a dog, had heard of one, had started out to make a dog, and got to thinking of a camel every once in a while, and had worked in parts of what he thought a camel was like with what he thought a dog was like, and then—when the job was about done—had decided it was a failure, and had just finished it up any way, sticking on the meanest and cheapest hair he could find, and getting most of it on wrong side too.

But the cheap hair did not matter much. Murchison and Brownlee showed me the place where Fluff had worn most of it off the ridge pole of his back crawling under the porch. He tried to show me Fluff that day, but it was so dark under the porch that I could not tell which was Fluff and which was simply underneatness of porch. But from what Brownlee told me that day, I knew that Fluff had suffered a permanent dislocation of the spirits. He told me he had taken Fluff out to make a duck dog of him, and

that all the duck Fluff was interested in was to duck when he saw a gun, and that after he had heard a gun fired once or twice he had become sad and dejected, and had acquired a permanently ingrowing tail, and an expression of face like a coyote, but more mournful. He had acquired a habit of carrying his head down and forward, as if he was about to lay it on the headsman's block, and knew he deserved that and more, and the sooner it was over the better. He couldn't even scratch fleas correctly. Brownlee said that when he met a flea in the road he would not even go around it, but would stoop down like a camel to let the flea get aboard. He was that kind of a dog. He was the most discouraged dog I ever knew.

The next day I was putting down the carpet in the back bedroom, when in came Murchison.

"I came over to speak to you about Fluff," he said. "I am afraid he must have annoyed you last night. I suppose you heard him howl?"

"Yes, Murchison," I said, "I did hear him. I never knew a dog could howl so loud and long as that. He must have been very ill."

"Oh, no!" said Murchison, cheerfully. "That is the way he always howls. That is one of the reasons I have de-

cided to get rid of Fluff. But it is a great deal worse for us than it is for you. The air inlet of our furnace is at the side of the house just where Fluff puts his head when he howls, and the register in our room is right at the head of our bed. So his howl goes in at the inlet and down through the furnace and up the furnace pipes, and is delivered right in our room, just as clear and strong as if he was in the room. That is one reason I have fully decided to get rid of Fluff. It would not be so bad if we had only one register in our house, but we have ten, and when Fluff howls, his voice is delivered by all ten registers, so it is just as if we had ten Fluffs in the house at one time. And ten howls like Fluff's are too much. Even Brownlee says so."

Brownlee—who knows all about dogs—said that he knew what was the matter with Fluff. He said Fluff had a very high-grade musical temperament, and that he longed to be the Caruso of dogs. He said that he could see that all through his bright and hopeful puppyhood he had looked forward to being a great singer, with a Wagner repertoire and tremolo stops in his song organ, and that he had early set his aim at perfection. He said Fluff was that kind of a dog, and that when he saw what his voice had turned out to be he was dissatisfied, and became morbid.

But as I was saying, Murchison came over while I was putting down the carpet in my back bedroom, and told me he had fully decided to get rid of Fluff.

"I have fully decided to get rid of him," he said, "and the only thing that bothers me is how to get rid of him."

"Give him away," I suggested.

"That's a good idea!" said Murchison gratefully. "That's the very idea that occurred to me when I first thought of getting rid of Fluff. It is an idea that just matches Fluff all over. That is just the kind of dog Fluff is. If ever a dog was made to give away, Fluff was made for it. The more I think about him and look at him and study him, the surer I am that the only thing he is good for is to give away."

Then he shook his head and sighed.

"The only trouble," he said, "is that Fluff is that give-away kind of dog. That is the only kind you can't give away. There is only one time of the year that a person can make presents of things that are good for nothing but to give away, and that is at Christmas. Now, I might——"

"Murchison," I said, laying my tack hammer on the floor and standing up, "you don't mean to keep that infernal, howling beast until Christmas, do you? If you do, I shall stop putting down this carpet. I shall pull out the tacks that are already in and move elsewhere. Why, this is only the first of May, and if I have to sleep—if I have to keep awake every night and listen to that animated fog-horn drag his raw soul over the teeth of a rusty harrow—I shall go crazy. Can't you think of someone that is going to have a birthday sooner than that?"

"I wish I could," said Murchison, wistfully, "but I can't. I want to get rid of Fluff, and so does Brownlee, and so does Massett, but I can't think of a way to get rid of him, and neither can they."

"Murchison," I said, with some asperity, for I hate a man who trifles, "If I really thought you, and Brownlee, and Massett were as stupid as all that, I would be sorry I moved into this neighborhood, but I don't believe it. I believe you do not mean to get rid of Fluff. I believe you, and Brownlee, and Massett want to keep him. If you wanted to get rid of him, you could do it the same way you got him."

"That's an excellent idea!" exclaimed Murchison, "that is one of the best ideas I ever heard, and I would go and do it if I hadn't done it so often already. As soon as Brownlee suggested that idea I did it. I sent Fluff by express to a man—to John Smith—at Worcester, Mass., and when Fluff came back I had to pay \$8.55 charges. But I didn't begrudge the money. The trip did Fluff a world of good—it strengthened his voice, and made him broader-minded. I tell you," he said enthusiastically,

"there's nothing like travel for broadening

in the United States. Brownlee was willing to have me send Fluff anywhere. He suggested a lot of good places to send dogs, but he didn't care enough about dog culture to help pay the express charges."

"I see, Murchison," I said scornfully, "I see! You are the kind of a man who would let a little money stand between you and getting rid of a dog like Fluff! If I had a dog like Fluff, nothing in the world could prevent me from getting rid of him. I only wish he was my dog."

"Take him!" said Murchison generously; "I make you a full and free present of him. You can have that dog absolutely and wholly. He is yours."

"I will take the dog," I said haughtily, "not because I really want a dog, nor because I hanker for that particular dog, but because I can see that you, and Brownlee, and Massett have been trifling with him. Bring him over in my yard, and I will show you in very short measure how to get rid of Fluff."

That afternoon both Brownlee and Massett called on me. They came and sat on my porch steps, and Murchison came and sat with them, and all three sat and looked at Fluff and talked him over. Every few minutes they would—Brownlee and Massett would—get up and shake hands with Murchison, and congratulate him on having gotten rid of Fluff, and Murchison would blush modestly and say:

"Oh, that is nothing! I always knew I would get rid of him." And there was the dog not five feet from them, tied to my lawn hydrant. I watched and listened to them until I had had enough of it, and then I went into the house and got my shotgun. I loaded it with a good BB shell and went out.

Fluff saw me first. I never saw a dog exhibit such intelligence as Fluff exhibited right then. I suppose travel had broadened him, and probably the hydrant was old and rusted out, anyway. When a man moves into a house he ought to have all the plumbing attended to the first thing. Any ordinary, unbroadened dog would have lain down and pulled, but Fluff didn't. First he jumped six feet straight into the air and that pulled the four feet of hydrant pipe up by the roots, and then he went away. He took the hydrant and the pipe with him, and that might have surprised me, but I

saw that he did not know where he was going nor how long he would stay there when he reached the place, and a dog can never tell what will come handy when he is away from home. A hydrant and a piece of iron pipe might be the very thing he would need. So he took them along.

"There!" said Brownlee, when we had heard the pipe rattle across the Eighth Street bridge—"there is intelligence for you! You ought to be grateful to that dog all your life. You didn't know it was against the law to discharge a gun in the city limits, but Fluff did, and he wouldn't wait to see you get into trouble. He has heard us talking about it, Murchison. I tell you travel has broadened that dog! Look what he has saved you," he said to me, "by going away at just the psychological moment. We should have told you about not firing a gun in the city limits. You can't get rid of Fluff that way. It is against the law."

"Yes," said Massett, "and if you knew Fluff as well as we do you would know that he is a dog you can't shoot. He is a wonderful dog. He knows all about guns. Brownlee tried to make a duck dog out of him, and took him out where the ducks were—showed him the

Turn over to Page 38



Fluff was off for parts unknown.

the mind!

Look at Fluff!

Maybe he don't show it, but that dog's mind is so broadened by travel that if he was turned loose in Alaska he would find his way home. When I found his mind was getting so tremendously broad I stopped sending him to places.

Brownlee—Brownlee knows all about dogs—said it would not hurt Fluff a bit; he said a dog's mind could

not get too broad, and that as far as he was concerned he would just like

to see for once how broad-minded a dog could become; he would like to have

Fluff sent out by express every time he

came back. He told me it was an

interesting experiment—that so far as

he knew it had never been tried

before—and that the thing I ought

to do was to keep Fluff travelling

all the time. He said that so far as

he knew it was the only way to

get rid of Fluff; that some time

while he was travelling around in an

express car there might be a wreck,

and we would be rid of Fluff; and if

there wasn't a wreck, it would be inter-

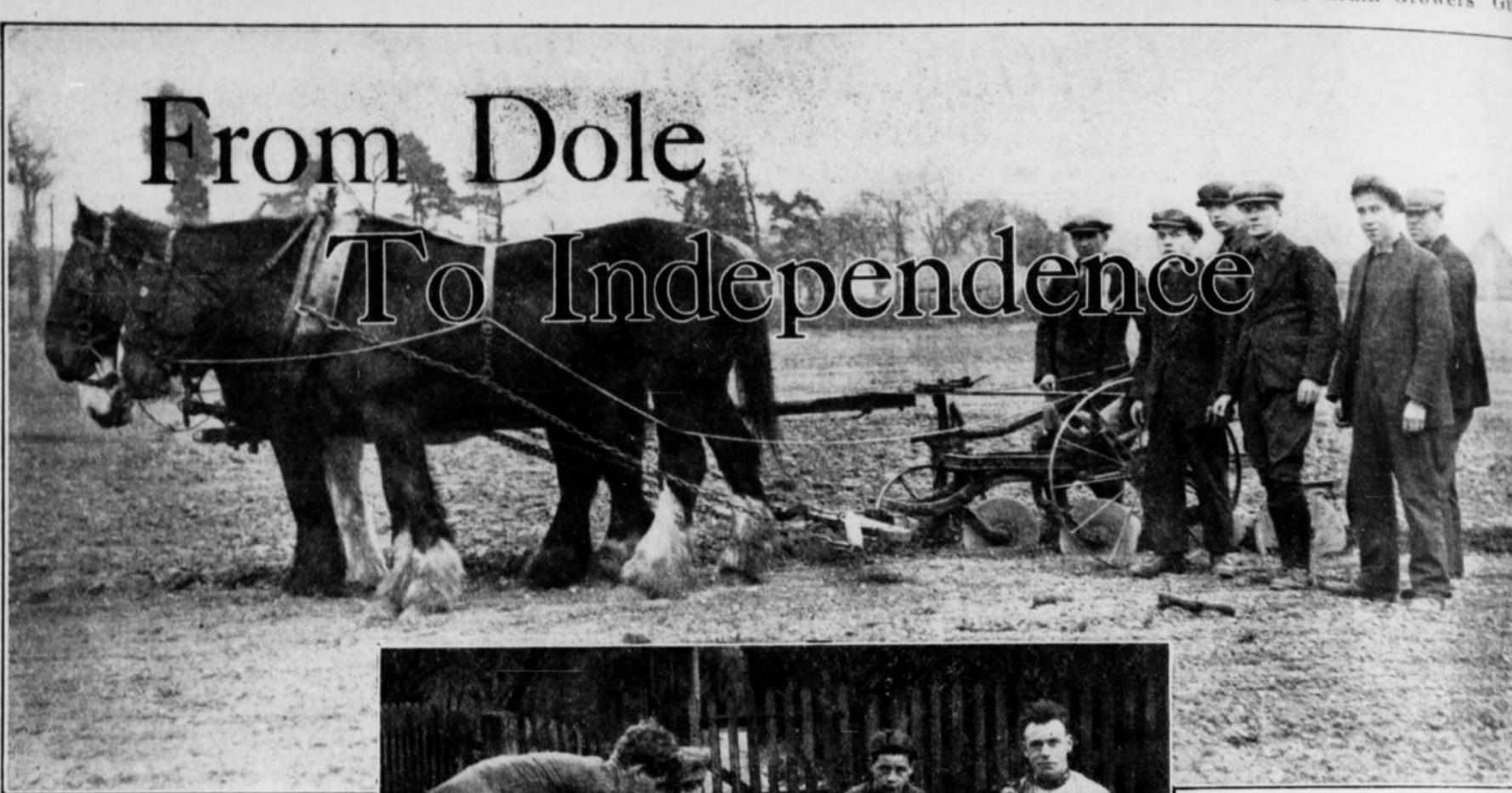
esting to see what effect constant

travel would have on a coarse dog.

He said I might find after a year or

two that I had the most cultured dog

From Dole To Independence



The British government is endeavoring, through its training farms, to convert some of its 260,000 young unemployed men into settlers for the Dominions

ON March 27, there sailed from Liverpool to Toronto, Ontario, under the charge of the Canadian National Railways, a group of 48 young Britishers, English, Scotch and Irish, between 20 and 25 years of age. They are the first group of trainees from the first British Government Training Farm, established by the Ministry of Labor to train for settlement in the Dominions, some of the thousands of young men now subsisting on the "dole" in Great Britain. The first group will arrive about April 7, and will be placed immediately on Ontario farms through the Land Settlement Branch of the Dominion government at Toronto. On their reception and success, the future of this new movement will, to a certain extent, depend. A similar group will leave shortly for Australia.

In Oliver Twist's Haunts

Claydon is a small village close to Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, and about 69 miles from London. Here an old workhouse and farm was taken over in November, 1925, by the government, and converted into a modern instructional centre. Tradition has it that this is one and the same spot where Oliver Twist "asked for more," and there is still to be seen the two old cells where vagrant itinerants were locked up at night and forced to break 100 pounds of slate and poke it through the holes in the door grating before they were liberated or given breakfast in the morning.

Two hundred men—practically all former recipients of unemployment insurance benefit, popularly known as the "dole"—have been in attendance for four and a half months. One hundred of them have been trained for work in home trades, and the balance for settlement in the Dominions—50 in Canada—50 in Australia. These men have received their board, lodging, training and an allowance of five shillings weekly. They also received a free issue of boots, breeches, leggings and coat. In other words some of the money which would otherwise have been paid to them in dole has been used to train



and equip them for farm work in the Dominions.

Purpose of Training Centres

The purpose of this, and the other larger training centre now started at Brandon, in Norfolk county, as well as others which may be opened later by the Ministry of Labor, is to some of the young men who have had little or no opportunity since the war of learning a trade in this country, a chance to fit themselves for settlement in the Dominions. The training course as yet is only in the making, and too much must not be expected of the first men. The course has been short, and they have not had all the proper things with which to work, but they have been well introduced to a number of useful things such as, milking, plowing and driving horses. They have at least been given such a measure of acquaintance with

some of the main features of farm work as to give them confidence in starting in a new country.

What is even more important, however, is that the men at these training centres are being taught discipline and regular hours of rising and of work. Their muscles are being hardened, and they are being put into good physical condition to stand the change which they must face on Canadian or Australian farms. Scarcely any of them have been in regular employment for a good while, as there has not been in England regular employment for them. Indeed many of them have been on short rations, and one gained seven pounds in the first seven days after entering the training centre. But they are getting a new attitude toward work and their attention is being focused on the opportunities awaiting them abroad.

The photos on this page are all taken at the British government training farm at Claydon, Suffolk. It is said to be the spot immortalized by Dickens in Oliver Twist.

The Canadian National Railways has taken a keen interest in this experiment, the writer having worked closely with the Ministry of Labor since the scheme started. Several lectures were given on Canada, and the special correspondence course of 10 practical books dealing with various features of Canadian farming were supplied to the trainees as a reading course to accompany their practical work. This course is now being studied by over 1,000 students in England. Last year some 580 took it, of whom over 400 proceeded to Canada and were placed by the Canadian National Railways Colonization Department at Winnipeg. Over 70 per cent. of these men had no previous agricultural experience, but settled down so satisfactorily in Canada that no complaints have come from any of them, nor from the farmers with whom they were placed. They were mentally well prepared for the change.

Some Canadians may smile and regard with scepticism this experiment of the British government. They will say the only way to fit men for Canadian farming is by two or three years of good stiff work on a Canadian farm. I am frank to confess I was one of these a year ago, and for that matter have not changed my opinion. But I did not then take seriously into account the possible application of this idea to the unemployment problem, nor its value from a disciplinary standpoint. I did not realize the material available in England and its potentialities to Canada, nor the necessity for some sort of bridge to span the gulf between these men and the opportunities that await them in the Dominions. Moreover I did not realize the services which a training farm in England can render in weeding out many of the undesirables those who would be certain to create trouble abroad. Though a determined attempt has been made to do this, it must not be expected that they will all be eliminated. Canadians, however, should look with sympathy on this attempt of Great Britain to not only relieve her own problem, but to supply the Dominions with good farm workers and prospective settlers of Anglo-Saxon blood and British traditions. In this connection few people perhaps realize that the



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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The Budget

Mr. Robb can probably claim the honor of having produced the most popular budget that has been brought before the House of Commons in the past 25 years. The reductions in the income tax have exempted 35,000 people entirely, and have meant a saving of from \$10 to several thousand dollars to all the rest of the income taxpayers of the Dominion, in proportion to their incomes. It really amounts to a cash gift from the government, payable immediately to income taxpayers in Canada.

The reduction in automobile tax which will be followed by reductions in the selling price of automobiles, has meant a saving to all purchasers and a prospective saving to hundreds and thousands of others who look ahead to the purchase of a car within the next year or two. The abolition of the receipt tax is more in the way of the removal of a nuisance than the saving of expense.

The restoration of two-cent postage on July 1, will favorably affect practically the entire population of the Dominion. The reduced duties on farm lighting plants will help to place that great convenience within reach of a larger number of the farm homes. Taken altogether, Mr. Robb presented a pleasant gift, varying in size, to the greater portion of the people of the Dominion. It is seldom that this has been done in the history of Canada, and most people, regardless of their political persuasion, will have rather a warm feeling towards the finance minister.

It was rather a bold procedure on the part of the government to cut \$25,000,000 off of next year's revenue through tax reductions, and we doubt whether such a sweeping reduction was wise or justifiable at present. It is true that revenues are rising and trade is improving, but there is a public debt of nearly \$2,500,000,000 that must be paid off some time. The slight payment of \$23,000,000 made during the past year is too small. There should be a substantial payment made every year, and it should be budgeted for as are the other necessary items of national expenditure. We doubt if there was any person in the Dominion of Canada really suffering from the amount of income tax being paid under the prevailing schedule, and we have never seen the force of the argument presented to scale our income tax down to approximate the American level. Had Mr. Robb made one-half the reduction in the income tax that he has actually provided for, it would have been extremely welcome, and complaints would have been removed while the treasury would have profited by several million dollars per year. However, what is done is done, and it would be difficult to think of any more unpopular act for future governments than the restoration of the income tax to its former level.

The reduction in the duty on automobiles, more especially on the cheaper cars, will put this modern transportation equipment within reach of a great many more people. The automobile is day by day becoming

more a necessity, and the heavy duty has maintained a scale of prices far above that which prevailed in the United States, and has been a constant source of dissatisfaction to prospective and actual Canadian automobile users. The reduction in the automobile tariff will undoubtedly cause the manufacturers temporary concern, and will necessitate sharp readjustments. However, the reduced prices, and the improving business conditions will bring them an increased number of customers, which will in time more than compensate for the losses sustained through the reduction of the tariff. There will be a large automobile trade in Canada and this will increase steadily as the prices tend to reduce to the American level. The government should make provisions for a refund of the duties paid upon cars already imported but unsold at the time of tariff reduction, and also a refund of duties upon parts entering into unsold cars so that the manufacturers and dealers will have no unfair handicaps placed upon them.

One feature of the budget which must concern thoughtful people is the failure of the government to bring about any adequate reduction in expenditures. Governmental economy always makes governments unpopular in certain quarters, and the line of least resistance is to leave matters as they are. The government has done exceedingly well in the tax reductions already provided for. With rising revenues there will be a tendency towards increased expenditures. This is where the government and the members of the House should be on the alert. There is room for great economy in the administration of our federal government, and many millions of dollars could be lopped off expenditures without any important services being handicapped. If economy is practiced rigidly and revenues continue to expand, there is reasonable expectation of our national finances being put into good shape in a few years.

It was rather a striking coincidence that both the finance minister and the chief financial critic of the opposition attributed the improvement in national finances and general business largely to the wheat crop harvested a few months ago here in the prairie provinces. It is a tardy yet welcome official recognition of the fact that the chief economic factor in the commercial development of Canada is the size and price of the prairie wheat crop. If the government will but keep this matter firmly in mind in preparing its legislation in years to come, and bring down the cost of wheat production to the lowest possible level, it will ensure a permanent improvement in general business throughout the Dominion.

The Farm Loan Scheme

There is very little hope for the farmers of Canada in the new federal farm loan scheme which has been announced from Ottawa. It bears little resemblance either to the recommendations of Dr. H. M. Tory, who made an investigation for the government, or to the recommendations of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The scheme as outlined is lacking in the fundamental requirements to enable it to be of really widespread benefit to Canadian agriculture. It is to be highly centralized in character and the overhead cost of the machinery will be excessive. There is to be no co-operation between the new federal scheme and the existing farm loaning institutions in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. There is to be no government guarantee of the bonds for raising the necessary funds.

While the proposed legislation is very indefinite regarding the cost of the money to farmers it has been intimated that administration costs will be nearly 2 per cent. With a government guarantee of bonds the

funds for loaning could be raised at a cost of about 4.90 per cent. Without that guarantee the money will probably cost 5.25 per cent. This means that by the time the money reaches the borrower it will cost him approximately 7 per cent. The government apparently is not aware of the fact that it is not so much a matter of more credit being required as it is that the rate of interest be lowered.

Farm mortgage loans, costing 7 per cent, will have no appeal to farmers anywhere east of the Great Lakes because they are already in a position to secure long-term credit at less than 7 per cent. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the provincial farm loans associations are today loaning money at 6½ per cent. The private lending institutions in the prairie provinces have large accumulations of funds at the present time, and the rate of interest is declining all over the continent. It seems hardly likely that any of the prairie governments would enact legislation to participate in a federal farm loan scheme which would be more expensive than the provincial schemes now in operation.

Last year the government brought forward a farm loan scheme of no value to farmers. It begins to look as though the present proposal will be equally abortive unless the government will use the national credit to borrow money at the lowest possible rate and will establish machinery that can be operated at lower cost than what is proposed. It is difficult to understand why the government will not undertake to borrow money at 4.90 per cent. and keep administration cost down so that the money can be loaned to farmers at 6 per cent. Practical experience indicates that that is quite within the range of possibility. There is no justification for the government of Canada entering into a farm loan scheme unless by so doing there will be some real benefits accruing to the farmers of the Dominion.

J. W. Scallion

The passing of J. W. Scallion, at the advanced age of 84 years, removes another of the pioneers of the organized farmers' movement. On account of his age, his wisdom, his sound judgment and his great courage, he has been for some years frequently referred to as the "Grand Old Man" of the farmers' movement, and it was a most fitting tribute.

Born in Ireland, Mr. Scallion came with his family to Ontario, and in 1882 came west to Virden, Manitoba, which has since been his home. He was not only a good farmer but a good business man as well, and he prospered in the land of his adoption. The splendid farm buildings which he erected, the beautiful avenues of trees which he planted, the high quality of his livestock and the general appearance of everything about "The Grange," made it most popular with visitors, and Mr. Scallion extended a warm welcome to all.

A wide reader, an able writer, a keen student of practical agriculture and its affiliated problems, and a thorough appreciation of his public responsibilities, made Mr. Scallion a most valuable citizen of his community and province. In local agricultural activities he was a leader, and it was in no small degree due to his example and his active assistance that the Virden community advanced so rapidly.

On December 18, 1901, the Grain Growers' movement was born at Indian Head, Sask. A year later on January 9, 1903, at the call of J. W. Scallion, the first local of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was formed at Virden, and Mr. Scallion was unanimously chosen president. So rapidly did the movement spread under his direction that a provincial convention was called at Brandon two months later, and he

was again chosen unanimously to be president of the provincial organization. Mr. Scallion was the father of the Grain Growers' movement in his own province. When, later on, owing to advancing age and defective hearing he declined re-election to office, he was with great enthusiasm made honorary president for life—a fitting testimonial of the affection and esteem in which he was always held by his fellow farmers. Though debarred by failing strength from active participation in organization activities in recent years, Mr. Scallion has maintained the keenest interest in the work, and has occasionally made written contributions to the cause. He enjoyed a long life and it was a useful life. This whole country has gained much from his efforts. All farmers who respect their own calling will pay a silent tribute of respect at the passing of the "Grand Old Man."

Luther Burbank's Death

With the passing of Luther Burbank the world loses the greatest horticultural creator of all time. Probably no man ever manipulated growing plants so capably as the wizard of Santa Rosa. No man ever produced so many new creations for the gratification and satisfaction of mankind as he brought forth during his 50 years of experimental work in his California gardens. Under favorable climatic conditions, Burbank was able to conduct his experiments throughout the entire year. He seemed to possess a sixth sense by which from the appearance of young seedling plants he was able to judge with extraordinary accuracy their future performance. It was this remarkable power of observation, coupled with practical short cuts which he developed in his own gardening practices, that enabled him to bring so many experiments to completion and to secure such gratifying results over a wide range of plant life. In

the California climate he had not the problem of hardiness to contend with, and, consequently, was able to make the widest use of material collected in various parts of the earth. In the creation of new fruits, flowers, trees and vegetables, Burbank worked in co-operation with nature, and nature is always anxious to co-operate with man. Through this co-operation the Santa Rosa wizard, on a few acres of land, made contributions to mankind which will be remembered with gratitude long after most of the potentates of the earth have been forgotten. He was a great human benefactor.

Burbank's work has undoubtedly given great impetus and encouragement to plant breeding throughout the world. The science of plant breeding is of very modern development. The Mendelian theory upon which it largely rests was re-discovered and duly appreciated only about 25 years ago, yet already plant breeders have made great contributions to the range of food plants that may be grown here in our prairie provinces. We now look forward with certainty to the time, only a comparatively few years ahead, when these prairies will be as fruitful as any part of Canada. Already the plant breeders and selectors have given us hardy plums, cherries, crab apples, raspberries and other fruits. Our need today is for a large fruit breeding station in charge of scientific plant breeders. An expenditure of \$100,000 per year in this direction would bring dividends of untold millions, both financially and in greater comfort and satisfaction to those multitudes who will people these great plains in the generation to come. It is a case where our government should assist in a great scheme of co-operation with nature. It will be carrying out on a large scale what Luther Burbank did so effectively upon a very limited area, and with very limited means.

Speaking in the House of Commons the

other day Mr. Robb, minister of finance, quoted statistics of total taxation per capita in several countries, in which he included federal, state and municipal. These figures show that Canadian taxes amount to \$66.11 per capita as compared with \$69.08 in Australia, \$97.12 in Great Britain and \$67.39 in the United States. While it may be true that the total per capita tax burden in Canada is rather lighter than in the other countries, it could be reduced considerably in Canada by business-like and economical administration, municipally, provincially and federally.

While Western Canada has enjoyed the mildest winter in its history, the East has suffered one of the longest and most severe "in the memory of the oldest inhabitant." When the grain drills were busy from the Red River to the Rockies the Ottawa Valley farmers were drawing milk to the cheese factories on sleighs. For many years the East has helped us out in a neighborly fashion with the harvest. If this weather keeps up we may have a chance to reciprocate by going down and lending them a hand with their seeding.

Bobbed hair and small hats have bankrupted the ostrich farming business of South Africa. Silk stockings and scanty attire have seriously affected the wool market. To the long list of visitations which add to the precariousness of the farmer's returns, weeds, bugs, hog cholera, frost, drought and the fever tick, must now be added to the whims of fashion.

In its closing hours the Manitoba legislature narrowly averted a debate on evolution. Our legislators would better leave that question to the scientists and theologians. The discussion of evolution is acrimonious enough already without injecting into it the element of politics.

HE READS IN THE MORNING PAPER THAT HE HAS ONLY A FEW DAYS LEFT FOR MAKING OUT HIS INCOME TAX FORMS



AFTER SITTING UP HALF THE NIGHT HE FINDS HIS INCOME TO BE \$10,000 AND THAT HIS TAX WILL BE \$619.50.



HE PROMISES HIMSELF THAT HE'LL MAKE OUT THE FORMS AT HIS OFFICE AND GET RID OF IT



GETS UP NEXT MORNING WITH A REAL GROUCH AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT



HE WAS TOO BUSY AT THE OFFICE AND SWEARS THAT HE'LL GET IT DONE TO-NIGHT



FINDS THAT MR ROBB HAS REDUCED THE INCOME TAX AND THAT HE HAS TO PAY ONLY \$290 INSTEAD OF \$619.50.

OH-H-H BOY!
AIN'T IT A GR-R-R-RAND AND GLOR-R-R-RIOUS FEELIN'?



Movie of a Business Man Making Out His Income Tax Return

Farming Trends and Prospects

A FEW weeks ago I hit the prairie trail again. After nearly five years down in the States and over in Ontario, I wanted to get a real close-up on what the men and women out here on these plains had been doing in that short space of time. Making history, I'll say. We couldn't pick up a Toronto paper without running across a news dispatch telling about something those western farmers had been doing the day before. But the only way to get a situation sized up right is by the short-range, first-hand, face-to-face method. That

meant taking a 10-day swing around the circuit. With the roads the way they were I had to stick pretty close to the railway. After seeding, when the wheeling's good, I'll be able to get right out in the country and gather ideas from farm folks to pass on to other readers of The Guide.

One of the things I set out to do on this trip was to get the opinions of the provincial ministers of agriculture on the general trend of things agricultural, particularly on the productive side. Naturally, I began nearest home. I went over to the parliament buildings, where I was kindly ushered into Hon. Albert Prefontaine's office by his deputy minister, Mr. Evans. After a short talk Mr. Prefontaine, who had a cabinet meeting to attend, suggested that he prepare a statement of his views. It emphasizes the trend toward mixed farming in the province.

Farm Practice on Sounder Basis

"Farm practice in Manitoba today is on a sounder basis than at any time in my recollection extending over 45 years of actual experience in farming in our province. Troubles which always appear where straight grain growing is followed have compelled farmers to engage in mixed farming," said Mr. Prefontaine. "Manitoba is much further advanced along this line of farming than is generally understood. When we consider what the farmer has come through in establishing a definite program to follow, and, coupled with this, the losses he suffered through after-war experience, I wonder that we are in as good shape as we are in today. We have undertaken to learn a few lessons about farming which are exceedingly important. First of all, farming is a business and a complicated one at that. A farmer has many angles to his business, and deals with experts in everything he has to sell. We are learning to produce what the market wants and to try and market some of our produce every month of the year. The most hopeful sign in connection with farming is that we know more about it and can avoid a lot of the mistakes of the past, which are always costly."

"Our weed situation is much more hopeful. Keeping livestock, particularly sheep, has played an important part in controlling our weeds. Practically all our older farmers follow the practice of seeding some land to grass and clover each year. Corn is annually becoming more popular, and while last year was not an unusually favorable year for corn, there was a lot of good corn ripened in the province. The use of the silo is also gaining in favor, and where a man can't afford to build a silo above ground, he can generally get good results from the use of a trench silo. All this change in crop policy has had a tendency to increase our livestock and avoid having all our



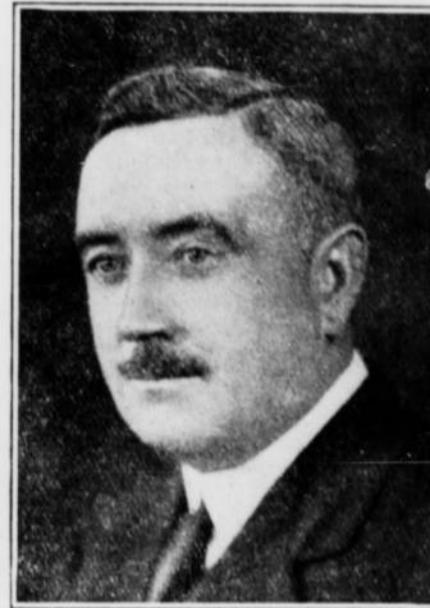
Hon. Albert Prefontaine

How the ministers of agriculture of the prairie provinces view conditions at the beginning of the 1926 crop season

By R. D. COLQUETTE



Hon. Geo. Headley



Hon. C. M. Hamilton

eggs in one basket."

With regard to the prospects for this year's crop Mr. Prefontaine's statement is guarded but optimistic. "While it is both difficult and dangerous to make any

predictions as to this year's crop, one is safe in saying that the outlook at present is satisfactory. The amount of fall plowing done last fall is slightly above the average. This is also true with respect to moisture. While Manitoba has annually considerable acreage of breaking as a result of land formerly seeded to grass, clover, etc., quite naturally the amount of new prairie brought under cultivation annually is not large. Our summerfallow are improving each year with respect to freedom from weeds and the methods of tillage adopted. The acreage in summerfallow is not increasing owing to corn and forage crops generally taking the place of summerfallow in the rotation.

"We had less acreage in wheat last year than we had in 1903; yet there is an increase in the total acreage under cultivation. We have increased our acreage in barley tremendously, and over a third of the total acreage seeded to barley in the whole of Canada is in Manitoba. This is extremely encouraging in dealing with our weeds and also in developing the practice of winter feeding of cattle, sheep and the growing of more and better hogs."

Cows, Poultry, Bees and Fruit

The minister is a strong advocate of mixed farming and is well pleased with the trend to diversification in the province. "The development in dairying reads more like a fairy tale than an actual reality," he said. "Not only has the increase in the production of dairy products been phenomenal, but the high quality of our butter is such as to make the demand in Eastern Canada and Great Britain for Manitoba butter very keen."

"Poultry raising is now practiced on practically every farm, and a marked improvement has taken place in our methods of caring for our poultry and marketing it."

"Beekeeping is also a prosperous industry and is productive of considerable revenue. Manitoba has an abundance of wild flowers which make possible the production of a high-quality honey. The prevalence of sweet clover—in fact clovers of all kinds—makes Manitoba an ideal province for beekeeping, and the average yield of honey per hive is very high. One year I remember the average yield per hive was higher than it was in any part of the United States or Canada. Conditions, of course, for honey production in Manitoba that year were very favorable."

"The growing of fruits is getting to be quite common and helps, along with our excellent crop of vegetables, to solve the problem of living and keeping down the cost.

"One can continue to enumerate signs of permanency in agriculture, but suffice to say that all signs point to better times. We are learning the art of producing more at home of what we require to meet the needs of every-day life. Manitoba will become prosperous in proportion to our surplus of sales over our purchases."

"Farmers recognize the need for smaller farms, better tilled. There has been quite an active trading in farm lands in the older-settled districts as a result of this realization."

"Manitoba has an important trading centre in the city of Winnipeg, and a home market of some magnitude for what may be termed the side lines of agriculture. We realize this more and more and produce to meet its requirements."

"Mining is gaining in popularity and the outlook is cheerful. The fur industry, fishing, forestry and last, but not least, the tourist business, are all showing signs of new life, and there is a fine spirit of sane optimism everywhere. We have been travelling up hill on low. We are now on the level travelling in intermediate, and will, I hope, keep there until we can steer more profitably. Then we will put our car in high. Manitoba is all right; the soil, climate and location are as good as any. All we need is more people of the kind we have now and we will continue to be in the front rank where we belong."

The Saskatchewan Situation

At Regina I called on Hon. C. M. Hamilton. Though he was minister of agriculture when I was here before, I met him for the first time on this trip. I found him very optimistic about general conditions in Saskatchewan. "In most districts there was abundance of moisture when winter came, and we are not concerned about the light snowfall, though we hope that spring will not open up too early," he said.

"There was, of course, some damage from soil drifting as the summerfallow were bare all winter. There will be some increase in the acreage this year. The generally good crop of last year, coupled with fairly satisfactory prices, will, naturally, encourage farmers to sow as big an acreage as possible."

"We are hopeful of gradual but continuous development in dairying and other lines of diversification. The farmers are determined to maintain and improve their present standards of living, and to do this they will add side-lines, increase their acreage and

organize to maintain prices. The trend toward mixed farming is clearly shown in the increased areas sown to fodder crops. In 1919 the corn acreage in this province was only 6,690. In 1924 it had increased to over 87,000 acres. True, there was a falling off last year, but the corn acreage was still about nine times what it was six years previously. The acreage of sweet clover has shown an almost equally important increase."

Speaking of soil drifting Mr. Hamilton stated that during the last two years the province has not suffered so much from this trou-

ble, due chiefly to seasonal conditions, but also in some measure to the presence of more fibre in the soil. "Not enough is being done in straight grain-growing areas to keep the fibre in the soil up," he said. "I have seen cases where farmers sowed sweet clover with their wheat so that the next year when they plowed the land for summerfallow, they had a good stand of sweet clover to turn under. The result was that fibre was added. Reports indicate that where land is so handled it doesn't drift so much."

The South-West Country

Nineteen years ago this coming summer (heavens! is it that long!) I filed on a homestead in the Swift Current country. While doing my homestead duties I naturally became interested in peculiar problems of the dry belt. Many of my old neighbors have, I hear, done very well. I mentioned this to Mr. Hamilton, and asked for his opinion of the future of the south-west country. "You will find lots of men who are getting along alright down there," he replied. "We are interpreting this to mean that given the proper quality of soil and the right size of farm, there is no section in the province in which farming cannot be made successful by adopting the proper crops and correct methods of cultivation. When our Better Farming Commission was investigating conditions a few years ago, we visited a district in western north Dakota, which was similar in every respect to our south-west. Originally the settlers had homesteads and pre-emptions. At first they were not successful. Government relief had to be extended. Many moved out. As they did so their land was taken over by those who remained. Now the farms are from a section to 1,000 acres in extent. They grow corn, sunflowers and sweet clover; silos are common. Dairying is the mainstay and the farmers are prosperous. They have adapted their methods to the nature of the climate, and that includes the farming of sufficient acreage."

"We should follow this example wherever possible in the south-west. As farms are put on the market they should be taken by those on adjoining land until each man has sufficient acreage under his conditions. This department is also helping out as opportunities arise in the matter of summer pasture. Some years ago we advocated to the Dominion government that as the large ranches gave up their leases these should be turned over to the province, which would in turn release them to farmers as community pastures. A number of grazing associations have been formed to take advantage of this provision, and others will follow."

Turn over to Page 31

The Treasure of Ho

By L. ADAMS BECK

Author of

The Key of Dreams and the Perfume of the Rainbow

What Has Happened So Far

While on a holiday in the mountains, John Mallerdean, an Englishman, whose family had lived in China for several generations, met a priest in the Temple of August Peace. The priest told him a strange story of how a former John Mallerdean had been put to death so that certain treasure given to him by the Emperor Ho, for valuable services, might be secured. His ancestor had left a little daughter who had been kept by a nobleman's family. Young John set for himself the task of finding the descendant of his kinswoman and of restoring to her the treasure that rightly belonged to her. The Boxer Rebellion was in progress, and thinking that he would learn more outside than inside the allied quarters in Peking, John disguised himself as a Chinaman and went to the house of the Blind Man of Hupei, whose attendant he became. The Blind Man was summoned to the palace of the cruel old Empress, and there Mallerdean saw Sei, a beautiful young girl attendant of the Empress. He felt certain that she was the girl whom he was seeking. Mallerdean made himself known secretly to Sei. Both of them were in great danger if the Empress should discover their relationship or Mallerdean's identity. The Empress, in league with the evil Li Lien-ying, set a trap for the Blind Man's attendant in sending Sei to entice them to confidences.

I ROSE refreshed in the early dawn, and still that same keenness of inward vision was upon me. I have since learned that this is often a result of being "sent on the quest" as they call it, by an adept possessing "the high wisdom." For there is a high wisdom and a low in what the world is pleased to call "magic" and the one uplifts and exalts while the other degrades and enervates.

I strolled up and down by the little lake while my master performed his morning devotions.

The story was gradually clearing up from all the misstatements. Ho's wealth was rightfully his, earned in the service of the greatest Emperor of the Manchu dynasty. That Emperor's unworthy son and successor had obliged him to suicide that he might seize his treasure—an old story in the Oriental courts where it is a frightful danger to be rich. Partly foreseeing his miserable end, Ho had (through John Mallerdean) secured a few crumbs of it in the Temple of the August Peace. A few crumbs to him whose personal fortune at his death was estimated roughly by the imperial authorities at a sum represented by seventy millions sterling and later, when the calculations were concluded, at almost double that amount. I could not form any estimate of how much was concealed in the temple, but it was clear as noonday to me now that there must be considerably more than the priest had shown me. Very likely he knew of no more. Such a detail as that would be likely to escape "the august vision," as this curious way of preserving historical information is called by adepts. The Keith share in the matter was becoming clear too. It seemed extremely probable that John Mallerdean's father-in-law, Colonel Keith, was also an agent of Ho and was aiding his son-in-law to transfer the treasure by different means and times to a place of safety. How little he could have foreseen that a descendant of his daughter Dorothy would be the sole claimant of the treasure he was helping to hide! An important question was whether the Temple of the August Peace was the only place they had chosen for concealment. That all the precious eggs would be in one basket did not strike me as probable where such men as John Mallerdean and Ho himself were concerned. But where? China is a wide field of search.

Be that as it might, Sie was the true heiress to her ancestor's estate—the poor survival of what had been swept into the imperial coffers. Mine it could never be. It was hers, and if strength and insight were given me she should not only have it, but be released from the hateful slavery of the Court and the domination of the Empress and Li Lien-ying. So far all was clear. But one thing as yet I failed to understand—why the Empress who had shown herself so merciless to the family should show favor to this one sad remnant of their fallen fortunes. Why did she keep Sie about her? Perhaps she herself might throw light on this doubtful point. There was another thing—why and how

had the blind man been moved by the mention of the name of John Mallerdean?

All that day the guns boomed on the tortured legation. Dreadful stories circulated of the miseries endured within the slender defence of the walls. The cries of the native Christians, cruelly slaughtered in the streets, at times pierced even the tranquillity of the Empress's gardens. And many were done to death who had never "eaten the new religion." The Palace attendants admitted as much. Fox-face, with a careless gesture, observed to my master, "When the fire rages common pebble and precious jade will be consumed together." But this seemed to trouble no one. All must take their chance.

We spent most of the day under the willows by the lake working out the Old Buddha's horoscope. These occult matters have always interested me, and I had taken them up as a secondary interest to my hobby of the early Korean potteries, so that I was not only able to follow intelligently, but also to be of real service to my blind master in working out the scheme. I may as well own at once that taking the data universal in China, the coincidence of the planetary influences with the history of that amazing woman was perfectly astonishing.

They gave her all the courage of a man and more than the ordinary man's intelligence. They traced her from her lowly beginning to the dizzy heights she had reached. They did not spare her private character, but showed influences at work there which an Oriental ruler, whether man or woman, was unlikely to resist, and report spoke in every corner of the Empire of the results. They revealed the hidden springs of character which had made her the merciless tyrant of the unhappy Emperor who was now scarcely even a figure-head. If I had been working the horoscope in utter ignorance of whose I had in hand, this still must have been the result. Strange!

And then, having completed the past, we came to the starry auguries for the future.

"Here," said the blind man, in Hakka, "we must perceive with perfect vision, but express ourselves with the utmost caution. Work out, disciple, under my instruction the ephemera of the following eight years, for I have had reason to suppose—" he paused, and I saw his meaning and set myself to the calculations. They were elaborate, for we had also to consider the Emperor's horoscope and that of the Empress Consort to elucidate the Empress's.

After I had finished he sat considering. The facts were consecutive. First, the Boxer business would collapse, dragging the dynasty to fearful peril and to



"Twice Li Lien-ying passed and shot a look of approval at our little group of three."

flight from Peking. Second, she would "lose face" before the Allies and be compelled to make reparation for the siege of the legations. Third, the life of the Emperor was bound up with her own. She would die on the day following his death. Fourth, the present Empress Consort, then acting as regent, would complete the ruin of the Manchu dynasty. Fifth, the Empress would "recover face" and prestige with the Allies by her cunning, and her power would endure until her death. Sixth, her life and that of the Emperor would last but eight years longer.

He sat considering a while, and then said:

"Put all this in writing, omitting entirely the fourth and sixth clauses. These remain secret between you and me. The last I have known many years for my fate and hers coincide. Power was inevitable for us both, born under the same aspects, but hers has been of this world and mine of another. The impulses which have borne fruit of disaster were in me as in the Old Buddha, but I was exposed to an influence which bestowed on me the upward-looking vision which she has not. Great and wonderful are the mysteries of the heavens and the fettered hands of man."

I ventured to say it seemed incredible that the far distant and unconcerned planets should influence the lot of human beings, and added some facts of modern science which cast ridicule on the notion that such a thing could be possible. He heard me with dignified patience and rejoined: "Science is but an infant stumbling on the path of knowledge. Feeble, yet bold. Disciple, I do not assert that it is the stellar influence which produces these effects. I do not know. I assert only that by using these calculations one obtains information which can be verified. Yourself has seen the truth of the calculations you have made so far as they relate to the past. You will live to verify these that relate to the future. But what I would have you know is this, that when the indwelling (subconscious) self, which is the heritage of many past lives and experiences, is at one with the

Divine and at one with the outer faculties of the man himself, the same knowledge flows in through many channels, for all knowledge and wisdom are from the same source. I have gained the very same information from clairvoyance, clairaudience, divination, and in many other ways, and always it was the same, and it mattered not which means was used. For indeed this inner self when rightly dealt with has access to all knowledge, being itself immortal and a part of That Which Knows."

I thought this explanation as clear and near as one is likely to get to the mystery of a tremendous subject. It incited me to follow the uphill way he marked for me then and later.

This important matter done, I asked permission to lay before him the progress of my own private interest and beseech his advice. I told him all that had happened and he listened with the closest attention, entirely approving the steps I had taken and agreeing with my views as to the intentions of the Empress and Li Lien-ying. They would certainly use every means to secure the knowledge of Ho's treasure cache from me, and would then put me out of the way. He recommended that when the Boxer troubles were past I should visit the Temple of the August Peace and investigate for further treasure if it could be done without exciting the priest's suspicion, unless I was sure he could be trusted. That would really depend upon his attitude to the present rulers of China. I must remember that a mighty movement was stirring now against them and sides would be hotly taken, therefore, caution! I must mention him to the priest and judge by his reception of the name. I thanked him as gratefully as I felt, for I was beginning to realize that the blind man was a mighty strength in the land, with mysterious political powers, also, entirely beyond my comprehension.

I then ventured a step farther. Would he now condescend to tell me what he knew of the Mallerdean history? I remembered vividly with what anxiety I waited for his decision, the blood pumping up into my face. The prize I had been hunting for two years seemed so near me now that everything for or

Turn over to Page 42

The Budget

Robb announces surplus and large tax reductions

In presenting his budget in the House of Commons on April 15, Hon. J. A. Robb, finance minister, announced the most favorable financial condition that has been brought before parliament in years. On account of the rise in revenues he had a surplus of \$22,353,000 to apply to the decrease of the national debt. The National Railways had improved their position financially by \$15,000,000, and revenues were rising generally. In the light of the prevailing conditions Mr. Robb declared that the government had decided to make a sharp reduction in the income tax and bring it more in line with the American income tax.

The duty on automobiles costing less than \$1,200 retail in the United States was reduced from 35 to 20 per cent., and on automobiles costing more than \$1,200 the reduction was from 35 to 27½ per cent. The duty on pasteurizers for dairy purposes and electric light plants and equipment for farm homes was reduced from 27½ per cent. to 10 per cent. The sales tax was removed from several articles. The receipt tax was abolished. All the changes in the tariff and income tax are to take effect immediately, and on July 1, 1926, the postage on letters will be reduced from three cents to two cents. Mr. Robb estimates that the reduction in taxation will amount to \$25,000,000.

In opening his budget speech Mr. Robb reviewed the revenue and expenditures for the year closing March 31, 1926. The actual revenue received in the previous year was \$346,834,479.25. The figures were not quite complete for the last year, but Mr. Robb estimated the revenue at \$376,800,000. The total expenditure for the last year was \$342,890,000, leaving a surplus on government service of \$33,910,000, out of which he found it possible to apply \$22,353,000 to the reduction of the national debt.

Annual War Costs

Mr. Robb presented an interesting tabular statement showing just what the aftermath of the war is still costing the Canadian people. The special war tax revenue, including excise, income, business profits, trust and loan companies, insurance companies and chartered banks produced a revenue of \$154,580,000. The expenditures attributable to the war last year included the following items: Interest on public debt (increase over 1914), war pensions, soldier civil re-establishment, administration of soldier land settlement, Imperial war graves, battlefields' memorials and adjustment of war claims, amounting in all to \$163,997,000. He pointed out that the war costs in the past year had been reduced by \$3,250,000.

The net public debt of Canada on March 31, 1925, stood at \$2,417,437,585.59, which will be decreased by over \$22,000,000 at the end of the last fiscal year.

During the last fiscal year the government had extended financial assistance to the Canadian National Railways to the extent of \$10,000,000, which was less than had been expected due to the increase in the C.N.R. revenues.

There has been a very gratifying improvement in the total volume of Canadian trade during the past year which amounted to \$2,258,534,453, which was \$380,000,000 over that of the previous year. Mr. Robb congratulated the country that the excess of exports over imports during the past year amounted to \$402,000,000.

Special attention was drawn by the finance minister to the increase of exports of cattle to Great Britain. In 1923 the total exports of cattle to Great Britain amounted to 25,758 head, valued at \$2,809,796. In the 11 months ending February, 1926, 106,200 head of cattle had been shipped to Great Britain at a value of \$11,283,007.

In dealing with the income tax Mr. Robb announced that he had provided

reductions all along the line. In the first place for married taxpayers the exemption was increased from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and for single taxpayers from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and the scale had been reduced on the higher incomes as well. He placed on Hansard a tabular statement showing a comparison of the income taxes that would be paid by a married person without dependents under the new schedule, as compared with the previous rate of taxation. Some of these figures were as follows:

| Income | Present tax | New tax |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| \$ 3,000 | \$ 40.00 | |
| 4,000 | 80.00 | 20.00 |
| 5,000 | 126.00 | 40.00 |
| 6,000 | 178.50 | 70.00 |
| 10,000 | 619.50 | 290.00 |
| 15,000 | 1,291.50 | 790.00 |
| 20,000 | 2,089.50 | 1,540.00 |
| 50,000 | 9,649.50 | 8,380.00 |
| 100,000 | 32,749.50 | 23,830.00 |
| 500,000 | 318,349.50 | 203,690.00 |
| 1,000,000 | 696,349.50 | 453,660.00 |

The Automobile Tariff

In dealing with the proposed reductions in the automobile tax Mr. Robb announced that on automobiles valued retail at not more than \$1,200, and on motor trucks and motor cycles, the duty would be reduced to 20 per cent. under the general tariff, 17½ per cent. under the intermediate and 12½ per cent. under the British preference tariff, being an all-round reduction of 15 per cent. On all automobiles valued at more than \$1,200 each the general tariff is reduced to 27½ per cent., intermediate to 25 per cent., and the British preference to 15 per cent., being an all-round reduction of 7½ per cent. To assist the automobile industry in Canada the minister announced a draw-back of 25 per cent. of the duty paid on materials entering into such automobiles provided that 50 per cent. of the cost of the finished vehicle was produced in Canada.

On pasteurizers for dairy purposes and equipment for generating electrical power for farm purposes the duty is lowered from 27½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and a proportionate reduction made in the duty upon the raw material entering into such articles.

Other Tariff Changes

Several draw-backs were allowed one being 99 per cent. on sugar used in the manufacture of Loganberry wine, which is the same amount of draw-back allowed on sugar used in the manufacture of grape wine. An important provision in the new tariff is that after January 1, 1927, the benefits of the British preference tariff shall apply only to goods conveyed direct without trans-shipment into a sea or river port of Canada, the purpose of this is to encourage shipping through Canadian ports.

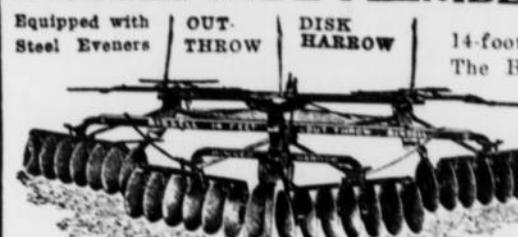
The duty on sugar for refining purposes coming from England is reduced from 45 cents to 28 cents per hundred pounds.

The general tariff on fresh meats is increased by one-half cent per pound. On cocoa beans the general tariff is increased from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 100 pounds. Green coffee, coming from England, is placed on the free list. Pineapple in air-tight tins coming from England is reduced from 1½ cents to one-half cent per pound.

Angostura bitters under the British preference tariff are reduced from \$10 to \$5.00 per gallon. Sponges coming from West Indies are henceforth on the free list. Tin-plate of a kind not made in Canada is reduced to 5 per cent. under the general tariff and is free when coming from Britain.

Following the announcement of the changes in the income tax, sales tax, the tariff and other features of the budget, Mr. Robb introduced the necessary resolutions to bring them before the House. Following the British system all tariff changes go into effect immediately all across Canada. A few days after the budget announcements several automobile manufacturers announced price reductions due to the reduction in the tariff.

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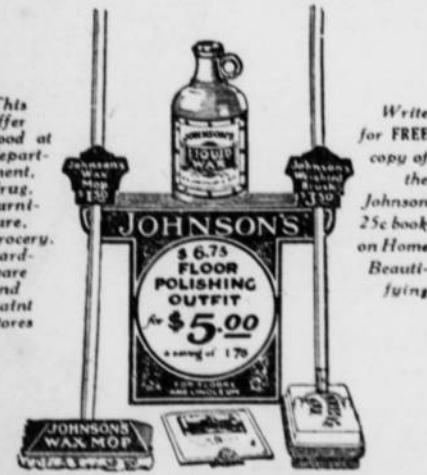


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CITY AND PROVINCE _____

WHAT a diversity of people we Canadians are! What a change the traveller encounters in his journey from coast to coast—a change of skyline and the multitudinous things that fill up the intervening distance—a change of racial elements, of social custom, and political outlook! Truly, how little we who wrest our livelihood from the prairies know of the mode of living followed in other corners of this wide Dominion. Least of all do we know Quebec, a bit of Old World Normandy transplanted.



There is no geographical feature of our prairie country dominating the economic life of the people as do the waterways in Quebec. Greatest of all is the St. Lawrence whose broad flood cleaves the land of the habitant in twain. A marine road for giant liners, yes; but also a highway for the cumbrous wood boats that flaunt sails but draw secret strength from the tides, snubbing up to some jetty or quay while the stream is against them, on the pretext of loading; setting hopefully out again when a favoring tide returns. Twice a week comes the cheese boat, too. And even more important still are the busy two-masted schooners that ply a thriving trade between

In Old Quebec

The farmers of our ancient province are conservative in everything but politics

By LORRAINE TALBOT



a distance his buildings sparkle in their yearly coats of whitewash.

Indoors, Madame, too, has plied the brush industriously. Step over the threshold and feel the radiant cheer reflected from the glossy, pumpkin-colored floors, from the glistening, white-sashed windows, from the bright green corner cupboard. A shining milk pail reflects the image of Madame's spinning wheel. Ah! here, too, is another characteristic of the rural life of Quebec—the vast amount of domestic craftsmanship that still persists. Your



prairie housewife greets you in a mail order dress and welcomes you, in many instances, to a meal drawn from the butcher, the baker, and the Dominion Canneries, Ltd. It is no reflection on her, of course, for she has innumerable hired men to care for, domestic help cannot be procured at any price, and she is drawn into a vortex of outside interests of which the habitant woman knows nothing. But the arts of distaff and loom still find a place in the routine of the French Canadian home. A home-made carpet covers the floor. The big outdoor oven yields the housewife its immense round loaves. Her ample family wear socks wrought in spare moments



4



1. Shopping for the convent table in St. Roch's market, Quebec.
2. This old farmhouse at Baie St. Paul, was once a Hudson's Bay post.
3. Dog carts are a common means of conveyance for workers in the small local industrial plants.
4. A French habitant woman in her home-made clothing with a home-made arbor vitae mop.
5. The snowshoe manufacturer—one of the few remaining domestic industries.
6. Making sweet grass baskets in a habitant home.
7. The weaver at the loom in a Quebec home.



stolen from the enemy Time. Peasantry if you like—a condition we have escaped so far in the West—but a virile, contented peasantry.

In the barnyard you will find chickens, pigs, and cows aplenty, as well as the sheep which supply the wool which clothes the family. Here, too, the horse reigns supreme in his sphere. About the flower garden you will find neatly piled stacks of firewood, felled with axe as well as with gun M'sies draws for the family sustenance from the forbidding bush.

The French habitants are a devout race. The parish priest is in very truth the pastor of his flock. Every town and village has its church, the spire of which is the principal landmark, from whence the bells call the passage of the hours—mass, angelus and benediction. The farmer at his work cannot be lonely within hearing of the friendly bells. They set the pace for his work, and yet remind him of its significance in a grander scheme.

the river towns. And in spite of the recurring struggle with relentless Nature along its ice-bound margins, the habitant looks on the river not as cold and forbidding, but as a dear integral part of his domestic and village life.

Bordering these natural highways, the early French settlers built their roads, along which their houses are strung like the beads on a rosary. Each one of these early settlers would be satisfied with nothing less than a place on the main highway. So the habitant farms are narrow, each one running back to the timber that lined the valley. Gives rural Quebec a very distinctive appearance, far different from the checkerboarded West.

Two hundred years have passed over some of these habitant farmsteads, but in them the charm of old age shines through the dress of eternal youth, for the French Canadian is a great believer in paint. He uses it unstintingly. From

To Establish Farm Loan Bank

Government plan centralizes control at Ottawa—Only long-term mortgage loans provided for

THE creation of a farm loan bank under the control of a central board of which the minister of finance will be chairman and with an advisory council including provincial treasurers; no provincial control but provincial boards which will act as agents of the central; no government guarantee of bonds and no maximum rate of interest set; federal government subscription up to \$5,000,000 of stock in the farm loan bank; money to be raised by bonds floated in the open market and secured by the mortgages; loans to be made to farmers on first mortgage security and amortized in not over 35 years—such are the salient features of the government's rural credit bill which is now ready to submit to parliament.

Government Advances \$5,000,000

To begin with the government will advance \$1,000,000 in the form of a stock subscription in the proposed farm loan bank. The borrowing farmers will subscribe for stock to the extent of 5 per cent. of their borrowings, the amount to be deducted from their loan advances. Each provincial government will also subscribe for stock to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount loaned to farmers in their respective provinces. The federal government will advance further stock subscriptions to the extent of 5 per cent. of the money loaned until an additional \$4,000,000 has been advanced, bringing its total subscriptions up to \$5,000,000. No interest is to be paid on this money for five years. After that 5 per cent. will be paid, and if the net earnings of the bank warrant it the federal advances will be returned. Under the plan the capital of the bank will automatically increase as the volume of loans increases.

The bill provides that the farm loan bank may issue bonds on the security of farm mortgages held but that the bonds must never exceed 20 times the subscribed capital. This will allow of issues up to \$100,000,000 on the amount subscribed by the federal government alone and sufficient margin to take care of the bank's lendings.

The plan is evidently to be made self-sustaining outside the waiving of interest for five years on the government advances. No maximum rate of interest is set but it is provided that the rate charged shall be sufficient to cover bond interest and costs of administration. The principal amount loaned must not exceed 50 per cent. of the appraised value of the land and 20 per cent. of the value of permanent insured improvements. No loan can exceed \$10,000, and the principal will be amortized at the rate of 1 or 2 per cent. of the original principal amount annually.

Purposes of Loans Outlined

The purposes for which money can be borrowed under the plan are: The purchase of agricultural lands; the pur-

chase of equipment, seeds, fertilizers or livestock; to erect buildings or make permanent improvements such as draining, fencing or clearing; to discharge liabilities already accumulated and for other purposes which the board believes will improve the value of the land for agricultural purposes.

In applying for a loan the applicant must declare in writing the purposes for which the money is required. Of the net earnings 25 per cent. must be carried to reserve until the reserve equals 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital stock. After that at least 10 per cent. of net earnings must be placed in reserve. Until the reserve equals 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital the dividends to shareholders must not exceed 5 per cent. Dividends to borrowers shall not be paid direct to them but be held by the bank until the dividends and share capital at the credit of the borrower become sufficient to retire his loan.

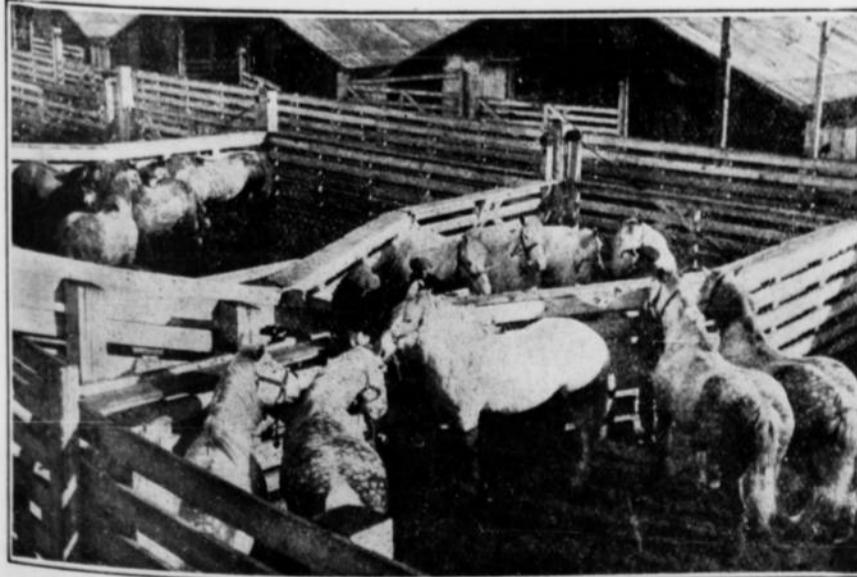
How the Bank is Administered

The central land bank board shall be composed of four members. The minister of finance is one of the four and acts as chairman. He appoints one of the other three directors and his appointee will be the executive officer of the bank. The other two will be appointed by order-in-council and will serve for six years.

A central advisory council, composed of the provincial treasurers of the provinces in which the scheme functions, and the chief executive officer of each provincial board, is provided for.

The provincial boards, which act as the agents of the central board, will each consist of five members, three to be appointed by the provincial government and two by the borrowers. Before loans will be made in a province, the provincial government must pass an act authorizing the purchase of the required amount of the capital stock of the land bank and the establishment of provincial boards of five members. The appointment of provincial directors is under the supervision of the central board. The legislatures must authorize the provincial boards to act as agents of the central board; to enforce payment on behalf of the land bank board in case the borrower defaults; to collect the 5 per cent. from the borrower for investment in the capital stock of the bank and to decide whether or not loans are to be made direct to the borrower or through co-operative societies. Their decision in the latter case must, however, be acceptable to the central board.

The plan makes no provision for short or intermediate term loans, but only for long-term loans. The life of the loan will probably be for 30 years or more. Any borrower may pay off the whole or a part of his loan at any time after five years. On defaulted payments borrowers will be required to pay 8 per cent. interest.



Pure-bred Percheron drafters, photographed in the Winnipeg stock yards. They were shipped from Madison, Sask., to Montreal, over the C.N.R., by J. Chase Glidden. The lightest animal in the lot weighed 1,650 pounds. Weights on the others ran up to over 2,000.



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The Wheat King Grows Fruit

Seager Wheeler records triumphs and tribulations of the prairie fruit grower

IT is now some five years since I first planted out a few assorted fruit trees and have added to the number in variety and different kinds every season since. I now have some eight acres planted to an assortment of fruit trees. In this lot are about 1,000 apple trees representing 100 named varieties; 600 plum trees running to 45 varieties; 10 kinds of cherries; a few pears; and of small fruits, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, grapes and strawberries and some ornamentals.

I am not conducting a fruit nursery, just experimental horticulture, in order to find out whether fruits can be grown on the prairies that will be hardy and come to fruition without any nursing. Nothing is protected in any way, except strawberry plants, which are given a light covering of straw in the early winter, consequently everything planted stands out throughout the winter without protection.

It is the general rule that in all experiments of this kind, failures are to be expected. Up to the present time results have been fairly satisfactory with the exception of one factor that was not considered when I first attempted to grow these fruits, and each season this factor has been a serious handicap. That factor is the rabbit nuisance.

Rabbits are very destructive to young trees without some protection. Each season's growth is injured so much that it is cut back to the ground. At best the growth is held in check, and at worst some trees are killed outright when they are small. Consequently, each season a new growth has to be made, which is also a handicap in a lesser degree, wherein the rapid growth which is carried on till the late fall not being fully matured, sometimes is frozen back more or less.

Apart from this factor of rabbit injury the result has been satisfactory, as with some of the fruits what was left uninjured near the ground line have borne fruit each season more or less.

Wrapping no Protection

In the late fall of 1924 and early winter, I went to considerable trouble to protect all the young trees and bushes from rabbits, by wrapping each one, stem and branch, with strips of sacking. Regardless of this precaution, the rabbits still got under the sacking and in most cases tore it off and cut through the stem and branches of every tree and bush that was wrapped. They all had to be cut back at or near the ground line in the spring.

Over so large an area, rabbits could not be held in check by wrapping, shooting or poisoning. Consequently, all growth of the past four seasons and that recently planted had to be cut back. The only apples that did fruit were one or two Siberian Red apples.

Opata, San Soto, Wachampa plums, which are grown in bush form, fruited near the ground. Tom Thumb cherries of the same class also fruited, as well as the bush or sand cherry.

In the past fall of 1925, I erected a rabbit-proof fence around the eight acres, which is now protected and the past season's growth was not injured by rabbits.

Owing to the cutting back in the spring, and the generous rainfall of the past season, the growth was remarkable. In some instances, plums and apples made a new growth up to eight or more feet. Probably some of the top growth may not be fully matured as growth was made to

the end of the season and the top growth may die back, but at the present time, owing to the mild winter, they may come through satisfactorily.

As all my apples and plums are grafted on hardy root stocks, there has been little or no killing out entirely. Some trees have died out in the spring, but whether this is due to rabbits or lack of hardiness I cannot determine. Now that the rabbit factor is eliminated, I may know with more cer-



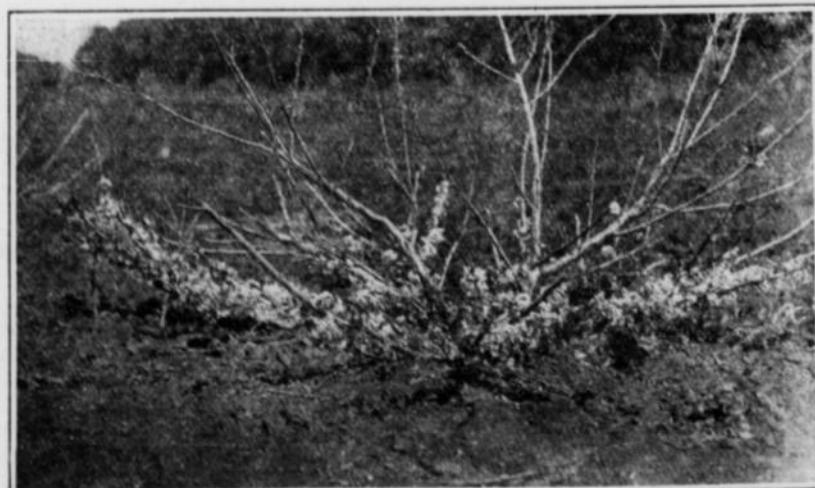
Hon. C. A. Dunning pays a visit to Dr. Seager Wheeler's fruit orchard. Mr. Dunning is in the foreground measuring the growth of the plum tree. Dr. Wheeler is seen in profile at the left, busy with an excessively long cigar.

tainty whether the kinds under test are sufficiently hardy or not. What fruit-bearing branches were uninjured under the snow line near the ground, gave a nice lot of fruit, and the home shelves were filled with some 300 quarts of home grown fruits, besides a quantity that was not canned.

Tom Thumb and Opata Never Fail

The Hansen hybrid plums that are best grown in bush forms fruited. Cheresoto, while heavy fruiting, is too late, as it does not get past the green stages. Sapa plum has not yet fruited, indeed the trees have not yet had a chance to. Tom Thumb cherries fruited well. Bush and sand cherry always fruit.

The first three named plums were all of good size; Opata, Wachampa and San Soto measuring from one inch to one and a quarter-inch in diameter, meaty plums with a small pit. The Tom Thumb were equally as large. As these are grown best in bush form they



This cut illustrates rabbit damage to a Hansen hybrid plum. The upper branches are completely gone. The lower ones, which were protected with a covering of snow, are in full bloom and fruited heavily later on in the season.

can be planted closely, taking up no more space than an ordinary currant bush. The plum and Tom Thumb bear fruit on one-year-old wood, so that the current season's growth is well loaded with fruit buds from the ground up.

I am sure that if the fruit-hungry people of the prairies could see a Tom Thumb cherry bush in fruit as well as the Opata and others of this class when in fruit it would be most surprising, and many would decide right away to plant out some of this desirable fruit. There are other plums of this class that have not yet fruited that may be as satisfactory.

If I were confined to only two kinds I would prefer the Tom Thumb and the Opata plum, as these have given me fruit in the past three seasons without fail. I don't know what they will do now that I have protected them from rabbit injury. Judging from the fruit grown on what was left at the ground line, I can imagine what these will do when the whole bush will be in full bearing.

Improved Sand Cherry Useful

The sand cherry is very prolific. These have been improved much by cultivation and selection and are increased in size, some of which are fully as large as the ordinary cherry, but they differ in quality, some being very good, but all are good for canning. Zumbra, Anthony and some other cherries have not yet fruited, but I expect them to do so this coming season, if they prove to be hardy, as they are full of fruit buds at this time.

The tree plums did not fruit this season, as they also were injured, but made great growth in the past season from the point that they were cut back. The Mammoth, Assiniboine, Cheney are fully hardy. A number of other kinds that promised to fruit were also cut back so that they have not yet fruited.

Small Fruits

The raspberry crop was very good of Sunbeam, Ohta, Latham. None of these are protected and have proven very hardy and fruit every season. Of gooseberries the Carrie is a good sort, the Houghton being little better than the wild gooseberry.

Beta grape set a few well ripened bunches of small black grapes similar to a small Concord grape. One or two bunches that I kept for seed were put away and two months later were perfectly sound although shrivelled. They did not decay or spoil.

I have had some difficulty every season in getting a good stand of strawberries, as plants when received were dead or partly so and died out eventually soon after planting. I am depending largely on setting out my own home grown plants.

Some 200 plants of the Champion everbearing I put out for the first time last spring. All grew and made fine growth from which some 200 new plants were taken and set out in August, besides a nice lot of fruit continuously from July to October. This kind shows

good promise and I was impressed very favorably with its behavior and fruiting. Some of the Progressive everbearing put out the previous fall fruited well also throughout the season. Some 1,000 plants were taken and set out in the fall.

Recommends Fall Planting

Providing one can get the strawberry well established I know of no better fruit, and after several years of trying to get into this fruit I find the most satisfactory way is to plant out the young

plants in the early fall from home-grown plants. There is nothing more disappointing than the purchase of strawberry plants, as in most cases, they are ruined in transit and arrive in bad shape and fail to grow.

There are a few other lots on trial of tree fruit dwarf pears. These are commercial pears on dwarf stock. In two seasons they killed out the first winter as the trees were too big when planted. A few small trees, one year old, planted out again in 1924, came through the winter and made a little growth in the past season. This is the first time I have had them come through. Whether they will prove entirely hardy is yet to be determined. Hybrid pears also, that in other years went out, came through satisfactorily.

Sand or Siberian pears have proven so far to be very hardy as they have never had a bud injured except that eaten down by rabbits. These made good growth in the past season. This is a small pear and of little value except for preserving, but they are hardy.

The only two lots that rabbits have not yet touched are the May Day tree—a Siberian form of wild cherry, which is a fine ornamental—also Bougheen's Chokeless Choke Cherry. Rabbits did not touch either of these in any year.

Some of the currants also gave a nice crop. Perfection Red is a fine sort. In the blacks I find Lee's Prolific the best. There may be others that I have not yet grown.

A few suggestions here may be of some service to intending planters. Buy and plant only one or two-year-old trees. Larger trees do not become as easily established. The small one year tree is best as it becomes established more easily and results in greater growth afterwards. Buy trees from northern nurserymen and apples and plums on hardy crab roots. To protect them the first winter, mound up the stem with soil to the lower branches. This will protect them from the mice and rabbits, and in case the top goes there is still some portion of the tree left to make fresh growth.

Do not cover with straw or coarse manure as mice will nest there under the snow and eat the bark and possibly destroy the tree.

In planting, plant two or more kinds of apples, and the same with plums, in order that the blossoms may fertilize and set fruit. In planting Tom Thumb cherries, plant also some Opata or Sapa or other Hybrid plums and Sand Cherries. In tree plums plant two or more kinds.



Evening
By Margaret Minaker

After the day in the garden
With a wee, tired toddler at heel,
How sweet is the lull at sunset,
For the little one's evening meal.

To rest on the step, where the flowers
Still lift their faces alight,
Though the vine like a velvet curtain
Is sown with the shadows of night.

To cuddle the little lambkin,
Washed and ready for bed;
To laugh at his greedy pleasure
In his bowlful of milk and bread.

Till of the day is forgotten,
Calm of the evening falls;
Out of the prairie stillness;
A lingering kildeer calls.

These are the quiet moments,
Rare with a woman's bliss,
A little home in the twilight,
And a dimpled babe to kiss.

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Luther Burbank

Famous plant breeder dies in California

LUTHER Burbank died at Santa Rosa, California, on April 11, at the age of 77 years. There, in his beautiful vine covered home, surrounded by the flowers and fruits of his own creation, the soul of the great plant wizard passed on to a hereafter in which he himself had no faith. "If it has been a good life it has been sufficient" he declared at one time. "There is no need for another, once here and gone, the human life has served its purpose."

For the past 30 years the name of Luther Burbank has been a household word all over the American continent, and almost in every corner of the globe. He was undoubtedly the dean of plant breeders and foremost in the creation of new fruits and flowers for the benefit of mankind. Probably there is not a worth-while garden in North America or even in Europe that is not today growing one or more of the flowers, fruits or vegetables produced by Luther Burbank at his experimental farms at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol, California. By crossbreeding, plant selection and through the process of 100,000 experiments, Burbank created new plums which revolutionized the plum growing industry. He succeeded in what scientists regarded as an impossible task in crossing the plum and the apricot, and producing what he named the "plumcot." He originated a plan for the rapid development of stone fruits which ordinarily require five or six years from the planting of the seed to the production of the fruit. Planting the pits of his cross pollinated fruit he then grafted these little seedling plants on to the tips of large cherry trees or plum trees, and at times would have as high as 500 different seedling plants growing on the one tree and thus forcing them to fruit three or four years before they would otherwise do so. By this means he co-operated with nature and saved time.

Help From all Countries

Burbank succeeded in interesting collectors in all the countries of the world, including many of the most inaccessible territories. From Northern Japan, from Siberia, from the forest fastnesses of Brazil and from the wild sections of Peru and Bolivia, from New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, the Islands of the Sea, the collectors sent their seeds and plants to Luther Burbank, and his staff of trained assistants who grew them, selected, cross fertilized and improved. From the New Zealand rhubarb he produced a new rhubarb which, under California climatic conditions, keeps on producing stalks throughout the year, though Burbank points out that it is of no value in a country with zero winters. From South America he brought new species of gladioli, and added many new varieties of the highest class. The Shasta daisy, known to every garden lover, was produced after many painstaking experiments. The sunberry, much like the blueberry, but an annual grower, was another product of the Burbank garden. To list his creations would require a catalog in itself.

Luther Burbank was born at Lancaster, Mass., in 1849, the thirteenth of

15 children. He worked on the farm as a lad, and in his early youth was interested in mechanics, and later decided he would become a doctor and studied medicine. He became discouraged and bought a 17-acre farm. Here he experimented somewhat with plants and finding a seed pod on a plant of

Early Ohio potato (which was a rarity), he planted the seeds and one of them produced the famous Burbank potato which is now grown in millions of bushels annually and is known throughout the world. Located in California

Two of his brothers having gone to California, Luther decided that climate was the best for his experimental work and selling out his little farm he started for California in October 1875. He had but a few hundred dollars, having previously sold his Burbank potato for \$150 to a seedsmen in Massachusetts. In California he did odd jobs and carpentry work in the daytime and

worked on a small piece of land during the summer evenings, starting a small nursery business. His first year's sales amounted to \$15.20, but at the end of 10 years he was selling \$16,000 worth of nursery stock per year. Then he discontinued it and devoted his time to experimental work.

Burbank's first land was four acres in the heart of what was then the little village, but is now the flourishing city of Santa Rosa. It was a neglected and rundown plot which had been on the market for many years and the land was as poor as could be found anywhere. It would not produce a crop of anything. Burbank tile drained it to a depth of four feet, graded the land and then had 1,800 loads of manure hauled on to it and very soon had it in shape for the work which he intended to do. This four-acre plot remained as his home for many years. Later he bought 18 acres at Sebastopol, seven miles away, and these two constituted his experimental farms, upon which he carried on an enormous number of experiments and produced his many new creations.

Costly Work

Burbank found the experimental work very expensive and soon used up pretty well all of the money that he had earned in the nursery business and even found that his farm property was involved. Some of his friends, including President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, succeeded in interesting the Carnegie Institution in New York in Burbank's work, and an arrangement was made by which that institution provided \$10,000 a year for a five-year period. At the end of that time, however, Mr. Burbank was not satisfied with the restrictions imposed and the Carnegie Institution, it was stated, was not entirely satisfied with results and the arrangement was discontinued.

A little later on when Burbank became better established he began publishing a seed catalog and selling seed which brought him in a good deal of money, as he stated he had 65,000 customers throughout the world. In the catalog he had seeds of his Burbank sweet corn, a selection of Golden Bantam, which he brought up to as high as



The late Luther Burbank
America's plant wizard in his garden at
Santa Rosa

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Mayfair
Cream
Biscuits**

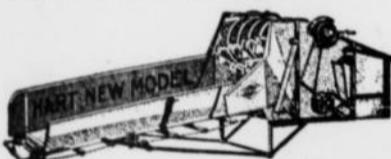
THE new tea biscuit with the old-time flavor. Its short texture and delicious cream filling will delight your guests.

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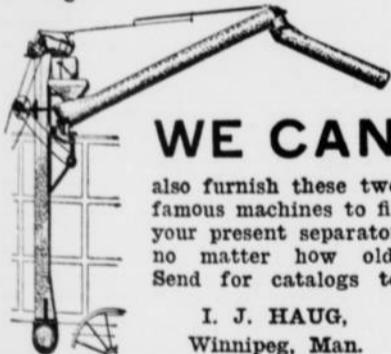
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24 rows to the ear. Burbank tomatoes produced by selection, the famous plant breeder declared to be the earliest and best and most productive in the world. His catalog tells of new sunflowers, sunberries, rhubarb, strawberry seed, peppers, new barley, Quality wheat, new gladioli, asters, cosmos, dahlias, poppies, pansies, larkspur, delphiniums, zinnias and various shrubs and bulbs.

A few days after his death it was announced that Burbank left an estate valued at \$200,000, which he bequeathed entirely to his wife who was formerly his secretary, and whom he married in 1916, having lived as a bachelor until over 60 years of age.

Honored at Home

Burbank's experimental farms at Santa Rosa and Sebastopol, were for 20 years a mecca for statesmen, kings, princes, financiers, horticulturists and scientists. The Luther Burbank Society was chartered by the state of California and aided by wealthy people to disseminate knowledge of plants and vegetables which he developed. The American Congress gave him a grant of 7,688 acres non-irrigable land, to be selected by himself in California, Nevada or Arizona. The State of California, some years ago, made March 7, Burbank's birthday, a State holiday, known as Bird and Arbor Day. In 1921, the city of Santa Rosa completed a new \$300,000 park which it named Burbank Park.

There has always been more or less conflict between the orthodox scientists and Luther Burbank. Burbank had a method of his own of doing his work, and he did not conform to scientific customs and regulations. He was bitterly condemned by many scientists and described as a fraud and a quack by others, though many of the very foremost recognized him as one of the most brilliant experimentalists of his day. A good deal of the criticism was no doubt due to Burbank's over-confident and often egotistical manner of expression and the lack of appreciation of the work of some others engaged in the same line. Yet all really great men have their peculiarities. Burbank must be ranked as one of the world's great benefactors and the foremost horticultural creator of all time. His work encouraged others and plant breeding has now become an established science which year by year will enrich the world with new fruits, trees, vegetables and flowers. Luther Burbank left the world much richer because of his contributions to the welfare of mankind.

Ontario Progressives Meet

E. C. Drury was elected president and R. H. Halbert, vice-president and organizer at the convention of the Ontario Progressive Association, held in Toronto, on April 14. Prohibition was re-affirmed as one of the principal planks in the party's platform in a resolution which would call for the abolition of 4.4 beer introduced by the Ferguson administration. The planks in the platform were contained in a series of resolutions and are as follows:

Provincial banks and rural credits. Government encouragement of cooperative marketing of farm products.

Prohibition in accordance with the expressed will of the people.

Autonomy of constituencies in the selection and control of candidates for parliament.

Strict economy in carrying out public business.

Reasonably good roads for all districts.

Electoral reform, including the single transferable vote and reference to the people of questions of great public importance.

Hydro-electric development with a view to availability in all parts of the province.

If you plant your corn in the garden where it is impossible to cultivate with a horse, and it must be hoed, plant pumpkin seeds in the hills with the corn and when the vines cover the ground no weeds will grow among them and you will not need to hoe throughout the season.

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Linseed Oil, in combination with a properly balanced pigment formula, is the mainstay of such a film for exterior paints. It is used to give paint flowing properties, to insure uniform distribution of pigment on the surface, to form a firmly adherent and coherent film, and to produce the necessary lustre.

Value, service and proper protection are, therefore, greatly dependent on the quality of linseed oil used. In buying raw linseed oil for Flo-glaze Paint we specify a standard of quality higher than the regular commercial product commonly used in paint making. And every tank car is tested and must conform to our standard.

This oil is then subjected to a special scientific mechanical treatment we have developed and control, which gives to its flowing properties a self-leveling quality that entirely eliminates brush marks; distribution of pigments is perfectly uniform; greater covering density and hiding power are produced; the film is denser and enamel-like in its appearance, giving greater lustre and life. But, above all, we have been enabled to produce 25 per cent. greater covering capacity than paints made with ordinary commercial raw linseed oil.

These Diagrams, Magnified Several Diameters, Show How Flo-glaze Gives 25% Greater Value, Service and Protection



Diagram 1

The above diagram illustrates a typical



Diagram 2

Exterior Surface

This diagram illustrates the faults of brush marks in lead and oil paint and other mixed paints. Points A are weak spots in the film. Points B indicate where an excess of paint gives only surface drying, leaving a soft centre producing surface cracking. Dirt and destructive fungi collect in the dales at points C, giving a dirty appearance and early destruction of the film. Light does not reflect a good gloss from such a rough surface. Too much paint is piled up at points D, which lessens its covering capacity.

Scientific and practical experience are also essential in producing value, service and proper protection. The raw materials used by paint manufacturers are available to anyone who sets himself about to obtain them; even paint formulae of many varieties are available. But the preliminary inspection and treatment of these raw materials, modern facilities for thorough grinding, methods of compounding to avoid harmful chemical action, obtaining balanced proportions for long life and wear are factors that only an experienced organization can undertake in a scientific and practical manner. These problems have engaged the entire attention of our Color, Varnish and Dry Pigment laboratories for over twelve years, in controlling and improving the manufacture of Flo-glaze Paints, Enamels and Varnish Stains. The immediate success of our FLO-GLAZE THIRTY MINUTE LACQUER-ENAMELS is a result of our experienced research in these laboratories.

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Put a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange this test. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each machine in its own skim-milk, without the use of water, and mix the skim-milk. [Some separators retain more cream in the bowl than others.] Then run the skim-milk from the other machine through the De Laval, and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream that each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

When you do this you will know beyond question of doubt that the De Laval skims cleaner, is the easier to turn and the more profitable to own.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier when separating and lasts longer. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of separator manufacture and leadership.

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A Hands B Check for \$127.50

Guide readers decide thresher problem by overwhelming majority

ON March 26, The Guide published, under the title What is Your Answer to This One? a question that had been received from a member of a threshing partnership. It proved to be an interesting problem and the thought occurred to us that it might prove equally interesting to many Guide readers.

Just how many hundreds of people took a whirl at that problem will never be known, but we do know that exactly 447 of them were sufficiently interested to work out a solution and send it in. Of these 287 had the correct solution which is that A pays B \$127.34. Of those who arrived at an incorrect answer scarcely any two agreed. Far be it from The Guide's purpose to publish anything that would divide households, but it must be admitted that in some cases wives and husbands sent in different answers. For women seemed to be quite interested in this mathematical problem. No less than 81 of them were included in those from whom answers were received and 53 of them had the right solution.

One of the unexpected but pleasant things in connection with the contest was the fine touch of humor that many injected into their replies. One retired farmer, who said he had spent 11 seasons with a threshing rig, admitted that before he could arrive at any solution he had to imagine himself with the stub of an old pencil in his hand figuring the whole problem out on the side of a threshing machine. Yes, old friend, you have run an outfit alright or you would never have thought of that. Another reply that relieved the tedium of sorting and judging 447 replies was this: "A should pay B \$127.34 if he has it." That A hadn't it was calmly assumed by another who said that A should give B a mortgage on his farm for \$127.34 or at least a note for that amount coming due October 1, 1926, and bearing interest at 6 per cent.

Speaking apparently from experience another replied: "I am a member of a matrimonial partnership and have had many more difficult problems than this to solve." The frequent occurrence of the words "sue," "lawsuit," and "peaceful settlement," indicate that threshing partnerships are not all settled by offering prizes to Guide readers for the proper solution. The inadvertent omission of the word "for" made the introductory sentence of one solution read: "After threshing all outsiders," which would be quite a contract. Another ended up by saying: "I can't find where either of the partners have any money left to divide. It has all gone for expenses. That's where all the farmer's money goes."

The Question

The question is as follows:

A and B are two farmers, who each bought his own end of a threshing outfit. They agreed to thresh together and share the profits equally. Each partner was to be charged for his own threshing at the regular rates charged for custom threshing.

When they were through threshing for

others and had all their bills paid, they had profits over expenses of \$343.50. This money was paid out on expenses incurred on their own threshing.

A's threshing bill amounted to \$1,120.50. He contributed to the expenses of his threshing \$567.14 out of his own pocket, leaving a balance owing to the partnership of \$563.36.

B's threshing bill amounted to \$413.33, and he paid expenses on his threshing of \$104.65, leaving a balance owing the partnership of \$308.68.

The situation as it now stands is that all expenses have been paid and the partnership has no cash on hand. However, A owes the partnership, as stated above, \$563.36, while B owes it \$308.68. Each partner is responsible for the payment of his part of the rig. All the money that was received has been used for expenses.

The first prize of \$3.00 for the correct answer with the clearest explanation goes to J. Allison Glen, Russel, Man., and the second prize to W. Glen Hyndman, Gleichen, Alta. And as a final touch of interest in this contest it was discovered after the award had been made that each prizewinner uses his second name in full in his signature, and that Glen is the Christian name of one and the surname of the other. The prize-winning solutions follow:

First Prize Solution

"The correct and simplest way would be by A paying B the sum of \$127.34. All expenses having been paid the profits of the partnership would consist of the balances owing by the partners to the partnership, or \$872.04, of which each partner would be entitled to half, or \$436.02. A owes the partnership \$563.36, so that on being credited with his share of profits he would still owe \$127.34. B owes \$308.68, so that he would be entitled to payment of his share of profits less this amount, or \$127.34 which is the amount owing by A. If A paid B this amount the partnership would be closed out for that year."

Second Prize Solution

"As the \$343.50 profit was reckoned before the threshing was all completed it will remain in the partnership to be used for paying future operations. As it was not sufficient to pay all such expenses it will not require to be taken into account in the final settlement between the partners. At the end of operations A owed the partnership \$563.36 and B owed the partnership \$308.68. As all expenses were then paid the sum of these amounts will be the profit. The profit is therefore \$872.04, so that the share of each is \$436.02.

"A owes the partnership \$563.36 and has coming to him in profits \$436.02 so that he will require to pay the partnership the sum of \$127.34, and will then have paid all he owes and taken his share of the profit.

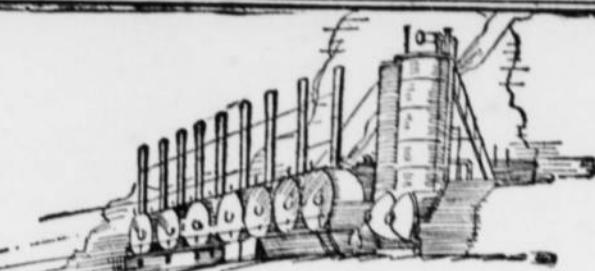
"Similarly B owes the partnership \$308.68 and has coming to him from the partnership in profits \$436.02. Therefore, if the partnership pays him the difference of \$127.34, he too will have paid all his debts so far as the partnership is concerned and will also have drawn all his profit.

"The simplest way out is therefore for A to pay direct to B the sum of \$127.34."



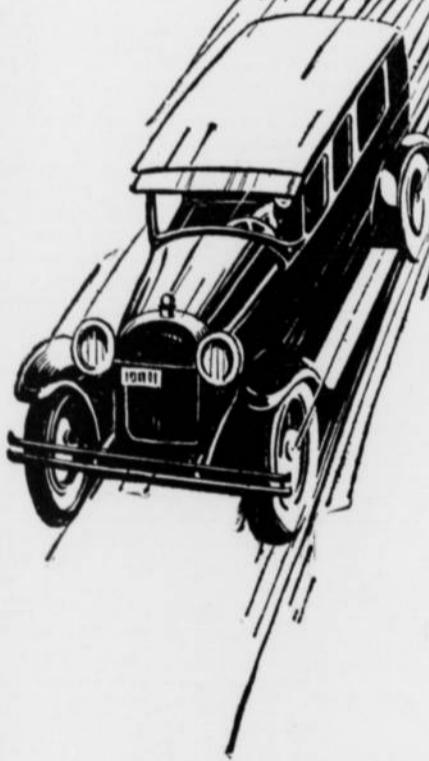
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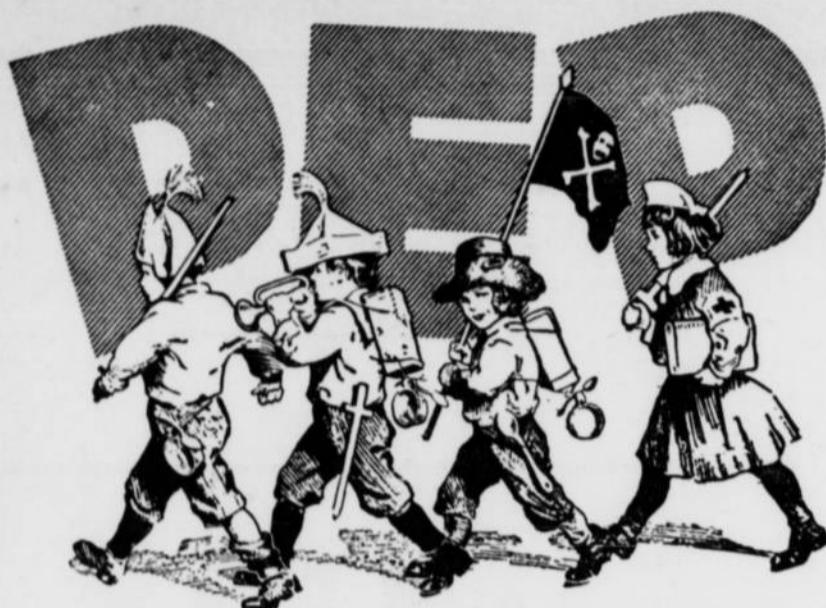
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A Pioneer Health Worker

The story of a woman who was homemaker, homesteader and hospital superintendent in the northland

By ELIZABETH BAILEY PRICE

HERE came to the Peace River country, where the people go "down north" and "up south," in 1921, a bride, one who had been an overseas nurse, which gave her the privilege of being a homesteader in her own right. Her husband, W. R. McKenzie, had taken out his homestead in the Waterhole or Fairview district before the war, and now that the great struggle was over he returned to his former home, in that frontier settlement, with a bride, one capable and courageous and eager to help by proving up on her own land in the district. With the pluck of a real pioneer she took up the multitudinous farmstead duties, cheerfully working both inside and out, eager to be successful in this new country on the front line trenches of civilization.

The few other women in that sparsely settled country welcomed her, glad at first for her company, then doubly glad for her presence in the community, for she was the only trained nurse within a radius of many miles.

Ever since settlement had opened up, the need of some place and someone to care for the sick was literally a matter of life and death. The nearest hospital was in the town of Peace River, 50 miles away. This was particularly hard on the women, especially expectant mothers, and in a number of cases when they had started on this long rough journey, they had to be taken to farm houses along the way and get through with whatever hap-hazard assistance that was available.

Mrs. McKenzie with her eight years' nursing experience, four of them spent in constant service overseas, proved a Godsend to the district, answering willingly the many emergency calls for help.

A Matter of Concern

The whole problem weighed heavily on the minds of the women, who tried in every way to devise ways and means of establishing ever so humble a place, where the sick of the community might receive even a minimum of care. The municipality had been canvassed for its opinion regarding a municipal hospital. Church Mission Boards and the Red Cross had been approached, but owing to the problem of great distances and scanty settlement, thus making the undertaking a very expensive one, all attempts had been unsuccessful.

Lack of facilities for caring for the sick at last created such a desperate condition, that the Fairview Women's Institute, at Vanrena, took the matter up with Mrs. McKenzie. She offered to take charge of a small hospital if the Women's Institute would provide, furnish and equip the building, while for her revenue she would depend upon the income from the hospital. She was just the woman needed, for she had won the confidence and respect of her neighbors, not only for her efficiency as a nurse, her capabilities as a housekeeper, but for her charming personality.

Cottage Hospital Secured

The women went to work with new hope. They were able to secure a pretty little cottage, which had been built originally for a home, and on it they took a six month's lease, with the option of buying it. They installed a

telephone, then purchased three beds, a baby's cot, two stoves, bedding, and linen, this meaning an outlay of some \$400. In order to "encourage business," they even offered a prize of \$10 to the first baby born there. This was won by a member of a rival woman's organization, but paid over most cheerfully.

After the hospital was away to such an enthusiastic start, unexpected help came from the men. In the words of the reeve of the municipality it was: "Now that you have what appears to be a going concern, with a woman like Mrs. McKenzie in charge, all you need to do to get \$400 from the council, is to ask for it." Of course this was done with all possible speed. The money was granted willingly, the men feeling that this problem had met, for the time being,



Inset—Mrs. W. R. McKenzie, an overseas nurse who homesteaded in the Peace River country. Lower—The little vine-covered hospital that is now under Mrs. McKenzie's sole management.

a most practical solution.

In six months the success of the undertaking was so fully demonstrated that the Women's Institute purchased the building for \$1,000. The Institute was able to make an initial payment of \$600, this being raised by chicken suppers, Valentine and St. Patrick teas and concerts, and the raffling of two quilts. Indeed any affair advertised "in aid of the hospital" brought a full house. Further help was given by the Alberta government Department of Health, which, on hearing of the hospital, sent not only a letter of the highest commendation, but offered the practical assistance that it gives other hospitals in the province, a government grant of 50 cents per hospital day, with the same assistance in the matter of indigent's fees.

Capable Nurse in Charge

As soon as the hospital was opened it was a busy place. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie immediately took up residence in a "lean to" built for their special quarters. They weren't quite settled, when they had to prepare for three operations. At the close of the first half year, there were in all seven maternity cases, while three patients have been there practically all the time. It is mostly filled with confinement and accident cases.

Mrs. McKenzie is a perfect house-keeper and cook, and has done all this work in addition to nursing. The medical men who have visited the hospital say "it runs like clockwork." In fact the municipality realizes that if it had taken on the responsibility of running a hospital, it would have meant at least the employment of a staff of three.

It is now fully paid for—having already more than paid its way, but far greater than its commercial value is its boon to the pioneers.

Mrs. McKenzie, whose maiden name was Grace Conner, was born and raised on a farm at Snowflake, Manitoba. She received her nurse's training in the Winnipeg General Hospital, graduating in 1913. She went overseas in 1915, where she spent four years in France, Belgium and England, at Etaples, Rouen and Eastbourne, returning to Canada in 1919. She then went to nurse at Tuxedo Military Hospital, Winnipeg, where she met her husband. He was broken in health, having lost one arm in the Great War.

Today she is a successful home-maker, homesteader, hospital superintendent and her little vine-covered hospital in the north is regarded as a haven of refuge, and she herself, a guardian angel.

Furnishing the Dining-room

Some suggestions for the attractive furnishing of a room which is often uninteresting

By JEAN E. SOUTH

THREE is no reason why a dining-room should not express individuality as well as a living-room or bedroom. Yet most dining-rooms are uninteresting except at meal time.

It is the room where we start our daily round and where all the family gather at least once during each day. It should, therefore, be bright and cheerful as well as restful and comfortable. Money does not necessarily enter into the problem, for, after all, the furniture, table, chairs, buffet, etc., may be of painted wood and if used with harmonious walls and floors will be more attractive than many expensively-furnished rooms.

Much importance is attached to the exposure and number of windows in the room, a south easterly exposure is best, otherwise the color scheme will need careful thought, especially the color of the backgrounds, walls, floor covering and hangings. The walls of the dining-room are as important as that of the living-room or any other room.

Color Scheme Important

Quite often the dining-room follows the exact color scheme as to walls and woodwork, that has been used in the living-room and hall, but occasionally a little variety is desired and within certain limits, this is the room in which it may be achieved. A wainscot may be used and the upper wall covered with the same paper as the living-room, or a handsome figured paper that repeats in some way the color in the adjoining room. The plate rail often used at the top of the wainscot—generally overcrowded with a heterogeneous collection that offends the eye—should have on it only one or two interesting and decorative articles, such as a beautiful plate or bit of pottery.

Where no wainscot is used there are many beautiful wall papers to choose from. These are always more attractive when carried to the ceiling and finished with a picture rail, instead of the conventional border. The color depends on the size of the room and its exposure. The smaller dining-room looks better in plain walls and if the exposure is not sunny, warm tints such as cream, tan or buff will give a cheerful atmosphere.

A mirror is a great addition to any room, it gives the idea of space and reflects light, and in the dining-room reflects the glass and china. Generally no pictures are used on a wall that has a plate rail and very few at any time in a dining-room.

The floor is the foundation of the room and must be darker than the wall to give the idea of strength. It may be of hardwood polished or softwood finished to resemble hardwood, and a serviceable rug added; but however finished it must first of all be easy to sweep. Next to hardwood, perhaps nothing is more practical than linoleum. It recommends itself to people of moderate means as it requires but little if any covering in the way of rugs, is serviceable and can be obtained in many and beautiful patterns.

Of course if the dining-room is connected with the living-room, a brown colored linoleum will be first choice, in order to link the two rooms together; but should the rooms be separate individuality should be the aim.

We must not forget the many possibilities for built-in-furniture in the dining-room which gives an air of permanence lacking in moveable furniture. A built-in-buffet adds

considerably to the floor space, it can be made more roomy than the separate article and a design secured that is perfectly adapted to the needs of the owner. If this is not possible in the house already built, corner cupboards or china closets can sometimes be built "on," which will provide the storage space needed in a small room. These are simply built to the wall or merely placed there. They are stained or painted to match the woodwork, as all built-in-furniture should be.

Decorative Touches

Besides the buffet and cupboard and the usual table and chairs very little dining-room furniture is necessary. A dinner wagon or little side table on wheels will save the housekeeper many trips between the kitchen and dining-room.

Curtains add so much to the decoration of any room and while those in the dining-room should be of a material that will stand frequent laundering, yet the window arrangement may be a work of real art.

The curtains that come to the window sill and slide easily on a rod so they can be drawn back are the most practical. This may not sound interesting, but with a little hemstitching or insertion and colored side curtains with or without a valance the window may become very decorative.

In cretonne or shadow cloths there is a wide range of color and patterns to select from and even heavy linen or factory cotton may be stencilled or a sunfast colored easement cloth chosen for overdrapes to harmonize with the rest of the room. And why not have draperies instead of window shades—wide draperies that can be drawn across the window to shut out both light and observation?

Lighting Important

Fortunately, the old central dome is gradually departing with its glare and unbecoming glow, and if a central fixture is retained it is softly shaded and hung high enough above the table to cast no direct rays into the eyes of the diners. This can be supplemented on special occasions by the subdued and friendly light of artistically arranged candles on the table. Softly shaded wall-lights distributed round the room are preferable to the central fixture.

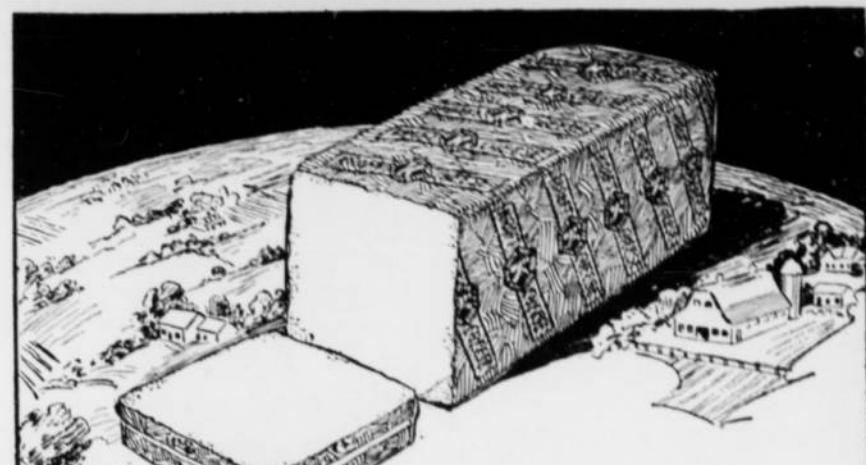
Because a dining-room is not in constant use and takes up some valuable room space in a small house there is a tendency to eliminate it and substitute a breakfast nook, or to add it to the living-room by removing the partitions so that it truly serves in its capacity of living-room-dining-room.

When it is to answer the two purposes a little change will have to be made in the type of furniture used. The choice of a table is perhaps the most important. A gate-leg, drop-leaf or refectory table equally suitable, will serve as a dining table and will occupy no undue amount of space in the living-room and the chairs to match any of these will be as appropriate in the living-room as in the dining-room.

If there is no room for a buffet, a beautiful old chest of drawers or a cabinet will be a welcome addition to any

living-room and will house the necessary linen, silver and glass.

There are fewer chances for poor results in furnishing the dining-room than perhaps any room in the house, and from the most unpromising beginnings it is possible to work miracles if the family has the independence and perseverance to work out their own individual ideal.



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Children at work in an attractive room in a consolidated school in Iowa. We could wish that every rural child in Western Canada had the opportunity of working amid such pleasant surroundings.

Women as School Trustees

Have women made good as members of school boards? Is there a definite and distinct contribution which they can make to the welfare of their own community by accepting such office? Letters from Guide readers tell of the actual experiences in school districts where the plan of having at least one woman on the board has been tried.

In our district here, as in many rural districts, the idea of a woman trustee was jeered at and opposed. However, we felt that a woman could do at least no worse than the men had done, and she was worthy of a trial at any rate.

A woman's chief interest is her child, and this interest does not cease when the child goes to school. For seven hours a day, five days in the week, the little one is away from the home, and the mother should be the one most interested in the school surroundings.

The first thing noticed by our woman trustee was the condition of the schoolroom (a woman will spy out more defects in one glance than a man could see in a week). In short order the building was cleaned and repaired, and out-buildings put in a sanitary condition.

In one of our schools here a long row of dirty, loose pipes had threatened the children's heads for months. Our woman trustee had them cleaned and firmly braced. This same school had a heavy outside door—the key had been lost for a long time. The children were frequently locked in while the teacher was away at his lunch. Some of the children were so small that their heads reached only to the bottom of the high windows. Had a fire broken out when they were locked in it is easy to picture what might have happened. After an indignant protest from the new trustee this lock was removed and a simple one put on. The children could then open the door without assistance.

In another school the grounds were beautified with trees and flowers, the building repainted, etc., and the children, today, take great pleasure in their beautiful surroundings.

Since the advent of a woman trustee in our district we notice there has not been such frequent changes of teachers. In one of our schools we had four teachers in 12 months, a record I think that speaks for itself. I have had teachers tell me they receive so much sympathy and appreciation from our woman trustee that it helps them to do better work with the children.

I do not wish to disparage trustees of the male sex, we have some who are almost as good as a woman. I think most people will admit that a woman is best adapted to look after the needs of the children and that one woman at least, should be on every rural school board.

The woman chosen for trustee should have a fair education and a great love and sympathy for the children. If she has been a teacher herself, so much the better, as she can more readily understand the difficulties with which the teacher must contend. The job is not always a pleasant one. The woman trustee will meet with criticism and discouragement, but she will have the joy of knowing that she is helping our hard-working rural teachers to make of our children citizens who will be a

credit to our great Dominion. All the laws man can make cannot take the place of the good early training, and we depend on the children to step into our places and make this old world better than we have made it.—C. H. Thunder Bay District, Ont.

A Verdict After Ten Years

In our school district we have had a woman trustee for 10 years. We have a feeling, generally, throughout the district, that a woman trustee is a valuable member of the school board for various reasons.

First, because many teachers are inclined to be shy about matters which are often necessary to be discussed. A woman trustee makes that easier.

Second, the housekeeping instinct in women does not fail here. The school premises are usually better kept if a woman oversees them.

Third, women are more apt to attend to details, to discuss all proposed measures more thoroughly, namely: school lunch, proper seats and countless small things which are not obligatory but which add to the welfare of both teacher and pupils.

Fourth and last, the bringing of women, one at a time, into the school board develops latent powers. Many women would be better voters and better citizens if they knew something of bigger business than is customary for farm women to know. Also it is noticeable that when women are included in any project it spruces up the men. In other words, to use a slang term, "they sit up and take notice."

I would say that there should be one woman on every board of trustees.—Helen A. Martenson, Sask.

Women Stand for Certain Things

In this community of Pilot Mound and surrounding districts, we have a woman trustee who has been the means of causing a greater interest to be taken in the school and the scholars by ratepayers and parents. Through her influence over the other members on the board, the school has benefited in many ways.

She was appointed as a member just a short time ago. She is now serving the second year of her term of office which lasts for three years. During the time she has served she has been instrumental in having the schools and the scholars examined by nurses. Her object being to find out the state of sanitation existing in and around the school grounds, and also the state of the health of the scholars. The result of that crusade was better sanitary conditions in the way of individual drinking cups; new toilets built; all the scholars were examined and treated for such things as vermin, or others advised to seek medical advice for tonsils and adenoids or other diseases.

Just as a woman in parliament stands for different things than men, so does a woman school trustee. She sees

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things from a different angle, and, therefore, stimulates more interest in school affairs. She looks for the defects from her viewpoint and tries to remedy them.

If she has a family she naturally takes a very keen interest in their education, and endeavors not only for her own children's sake, but for all the children's sakes, to do all in her power to bring about any improvements that she thinks should be made in the school where so much of their time is spent.

Our woman trustee was instrumental in having a fire-drill brought into force, and other minor improvements made so as to have things more interesting for teachers and scholars. She has now requested that the school board requests the Department of Education, to grant high school standing to the Pilot Mound Intermediate school, beginning with the fall term, 1926.—Marie Walton, Man.

Women Are Capable in Office

For the past three years we have had a woman acting as trustee and "chairman" for our school board. Her work has been wonderfully successful.

Our "chairman" had always been interested and connected with church, Sunday school and community work. When her name came up for nomination on our board her election was unanimous. We have found that this was one of the best steps in advancement that our little town had ever taken. In the performance of her duties she had proven faithful and worthy of the trust. In the petty affairs she has shown good judgment; in the large ones she has been just as efficient.

Our two-story, four-roomed school was burned December 21, 1924, and for eight months our children were taught in a hall and church at a great inconvenience to both teachers and pupils.

In the meantime there was being erected on the old site of our school, a four-roomed, one-story building, a beautiful edifice—which is considered one of the best in Western Canada. A great deal of credit is due this very "chairman" of our school board for the efficient and capable manner in which she guided all the work in regard to financing and furnishing our school, for there is no doubt in anyone's mind that she was looked up to in this work by the other trustees, and her decisions were often accepted.

Our "chairman" deals with people in an efficient business way; she has a real sense of the value of money; she is not afraid to express her opinion on matters; she understands that good materials are the best and that they have to be paid for accordingly. In addition to this she manages her farm, town home, and educates her child. It may truly be said of her that "all things are done in good order."—Mrs. A. G. R.

Accepts Responsibility

When our school district was organized in 1919, some of the men were dubious about the nomination of one woman trustee. There were enough determined women, aided by a few unprejudiced men, to carry the point. When the first term of office of our woman trustee expired there was not a word said about electing a man to succeed her. Since then one place on the board has indisputably belonged to a woman.

From our experience I would say that women trustees have a grasp of detail and a sense of responsibility towards the financial obligations of the board. They will take time to attend meetings even in the busiest seasons. The pupils do not hesitate to bring their problems to a woman.

The majority of rural schools have women teachers. They should be able to go to one of their own sex for advice in case of school troubles which they hesitate to discuss with a man.

Do not elect a vacillating woman, one who is afraid of responsibility, or one who cannot keep her own counsel in times of stress. Of course this caution applies equally to men. Find a capable, broad-minded woman for your school board, give her your support.—E. U. R., Alta.

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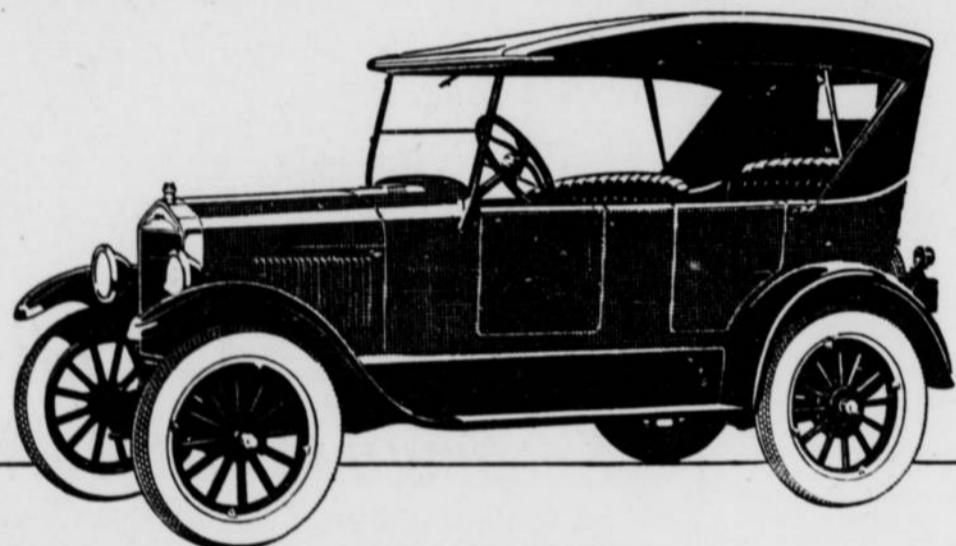
If you haven't, send in your order for it at once to his home, accompanied by the price, \$2.00. Like most old farmers he needs the money, while the reader will receive quite a collection of ideas, some of which may prove of value in the time of crisis and reconstruction facing us.

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Have You an Asparagus Bed?

If not, by all means start one this spring

By MARILLA R. WHITMORE

A SPARAGUS tips on toast and fresh rhubarb pie! They both come about the same time, though to be sure, the rhubarb comes by itself in most cases, for not many people have an asparagus bed.

Everyone ought to have an asparagus bed. Asparagus is rich in iron, just what you and the children need in lazy spring months. It is easy to grow and is one of our most satisfactory garden vegetables, for it is reasonably free from plant disease and insect pests. Once a bed is well established it will last for years. As a matter of fact, asparagus beds have been known to be productive for more than half a century.

Three or four rows, 15 or 20 feet long and three feet apart, and spaced about 20 inches in the row, will supply a very large household from early in spring until June or July. Cutting should cease then, or the roots will be injured so that the following spring the tender young shoots will not be so plentiful or so large. I had the rows planted which supplied me with all I needed to can. Asparagus is easily canned, and is doubly delicious in winter served as a salad or with cream sauce, or buttered crumbs. It is very expensive if one has to buy it.

Our asparagus bed was put on a sunny slope. Trenches about 16 inches deep were dug and three inches of well-rotted barnyard manure was placed in the bottom of the trenches. This was covered with an inch or two of good soil. Select any good variety of year-old plants. There are many varieties on the market and all of them are good. Palmetto is one of the best of the old well-known varieties. We got some of that and some of the newer sort, called Washington, which is supposed to be rust resistant.

Spread the roots out carefully and fill up the trench with soil, pressing it all down firmly. There will be young asparagus stalks next spring, but it is not advisable to cut them under two years, for it requires about two years for the root system to fully develop, and the effort put forth by the roots to replace the cut stalks saps the strength that should go into the growing of good, strong roots. After two years, with a little care, the asparagus bed will be a fixture in your garden.

Some people put salt on the beds. The salt treatment is of no especial value and is done simply to keep down the weeds, and if used too freely will harden the ground. I have never used salt on my asparagus bed, preferring to pull the weeds, and my asparagus bed has not failed once since I started cutting.

After the bed is well established it should have some care to yield the best results. If you want fine, thick, tender stalks in great quantities have a good load of manure spread over the bed in early spring. This should be carefully forked in to a depth of three inches. The weeds are kept pulled out and late in the fall the tops are cut off and destroyed. Cut the stalks when about five or six inches high, and when cutting be careful to cut with the knife held vertically, otherwise you will be apt to cut into shoots that are still under ground. As asparagus is the earliest outside crop that is raised it is highly important that the crop be stimulated into forcing of the early shoots.

By all means start an asparagus bed this spring. You will feel amply repaid when the tender, young shoots are served to stimulate your jaded appetite.

The low-growing peas, dwarf Telephones, American Wonder, Stratagem, etc., are the kind to grow if you do not wish to have to stake them, as they have strong enough stems to hold them off the ground. The tall kinds, if not staked, will lie on the ground and the pods will mildew and be of no use.

Potatoes in Spring Clothes

Some attractive ways of cooking and serving potatoes in their off-season
By THE COUNTRY COOK

PARING potatoes is really quite interesting work, for potatoes have almost as many varieties of feature and expression on their faces as human beings. If one is not in too much of a rush and can take time to study them a bit the drudgery of preparing potatoes is really greatly lessened. Some potatoes have such a dour and sullen countenance, some are so smiling and bright as if their short sojourn in this world were a great joke. Some are sly and vicious looking, while others are just plain "tough." Just study them a little and you will have many a chuckle to yourself. At this season of the year most of the potatoes have a somewhat wilted, dejected look, but if one disguises them in some new clothes, they, like humans, perk up wonderfully.

The main food value of the potato is in its starch and mineral matter. If you cut a slice from a raw potato and look at it through a microscope, you will find that the quality of the pulp is much denser near the skin. This quarter-inch ring contains most of the mineral matter, so be careful in paring potatoes to remove as little of this as possible, or better still cook them with their "jackets" on. One often hears the remark in speaking of an incompetent maid or housekeeper: "Why she can't even boil potatoes." Boiling potatoes properly is quite an accomplishment, and since this particular vegetable is such a staple article of diet, a very important part of our culinary education. Boiled potatoes should be dry and mealy, not soggy and water-logged. To get the best results use only rapidly-boiling water. When the potatoes are about half done add one-half tablespoon of salt for every seven medium-sized potatoes. When the potatoes are tender when pierced with a fork, drain uncover and shake, gently, until they are dry, mealy and flaky. If the potatoes are to be riced, force the hot potatoes through a ricer. If a wooden or wire masher is used, mash until the potatoes are entirely free from lumps, add the seasoning, butter and hot milk, enough to make the mixture creamy, but not too soft to stand up well. Beat the potatoes vigorously with the masher or a spoon until they become light and fluffy. Serve at once.

French-Fried Potatoes

For French-fried potatoes allow one medium-sized potato for each person. Peel potatoes and cut in strips about one-half-inch square, let stand in cold water half-an-hour, longer if they are very old. When ready to fry, drain, dry on a towel and put a few at a time into fat that is hot enough to brown a bit of bread in 20 seconds. When brown and tender drain on brown paper, sprinkle with salt and serve.

Potato Souffle

Peel medium-sized potatoes and cut in one-eighth-inch slices. Soak in cold water one-half hour. Drain well and dry on a cloth. Put these in a frying basket and immerse in a kettle of warm, but not hot, fat; when they are partially cooked lift out basket and plunge into a kettle of very hot fat. Each piece of potato will puff up like a ball, drain on unglazed paper and sprinkle with salt. If two kettles of fat are not available let the potatoes stand on brown paper after the first cooking until the fat is very hot and



immerse again until the pieces are brown and fluffy.

Franconia Potatoes

Scrub potatoes, boil 15 minutes, drain and remove skins. Put in pan in which meat is roasting and bake until soft, basting potatoes when basting meat.

Potato Cakes

This is one of the easiest ways of using left-over mashed potatoes. Season the potatoes well, add a little milk or white sauce, shape the potatoes into flat cakes. Have some fat hot in a frying pan and brown these on both sides.

Potato Pears

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 pt. mashed pota- | 1 T. butter |
| toes | Pepper |
| 1/2 tsp. salt | 1 tsp. minced parsley |
| Yolk 1 egg | |

This is a very attractive way of serving left over mashed potato. Add the seasoning, butter and egg to the hot mashed potato. Shape like pears, let cool, roll in bread crumbs and eggs and fry in deep fat until brown.

Potatoes With Cornflakes
This is another attractive way of using up mashed potatoes:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 4 c. mashed potatoes | 2 T. butter |
| Salt and pepper | 1 c. hot milk |
| Cornflakes | |

Season the potato well, add the melted butter and hot milk, put in a fireproof baking dish, stick the top full of cornflakes and heat slowly until hot enough to serve.

Potatoes en Casserole
2 c. hot mashed po-
tatoes 4 slices bacon
 4 eggs
 Pepper and salt

Season the potato well, put in a fireproof dish, make four indentations in the top and into each slip an uncooked egg. Put strips of bacon between the eggs and bake in a moderate oven until the eggs are cooked and the bacon crisp.

Potatoes on the Half Shell
6 medium-sized po-
tatoes 1/2 c. hot milk or
 cream
2 T. butter Pepper and salt
 Egg whites

When the potatoes are baked cut into halves lengthwise, and scoop the potato out without breaking the skin. Mash the potato well and add the melted butter, salt and pepper to taste. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and add to the mixture. Fill the skins with this and brown in the oven.

Savory Stuffed Potatoes
6 potatoes 6 sausages
 Pepper and salt

Wash the potatoes well and with the apple-corer remove the centre of each potato. Force sausages or sausage meat into the holes, lay in a shallow pan. Brush each with sausage or bacon fat and bake in a hot oven until the potatoes are done. When these are partly cooked, lay the sections that were removed, also brushed with fat and sprinkled with fat, in the pan and bake; use these as a garnish with parsley.

Potato and Vegetable Scallop
This is a tasty way to use up odds and ends of vegetables:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 pt. boiled potatoes | 1 c. canned peas |
| 2 T. sliced onion | 1/2 c. grated cheese |
| 2 T. butter | Pepper |
| 4 c. carrots | 1 pt. white sauce |

Bacon or hard-cooked egg
Dice the cold boiled potatoes, sprinkle with salt and pepper, cook the sliced onion in the fat. Then add the peas and carrots, the latter diced, add the white sauce, mix well, put into a greased baking dish, cover with grated cheese and bake for 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven. Put a wreath of crisp bacon strips around the edge or encircle with slices of hard-cooked egg.



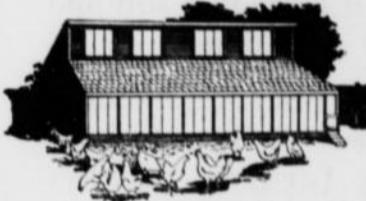
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top of a Kellogg's Corn Flakes package will bring any one of these dolls. Four tops and 30c for all four. Fill out form below and surprise the kiddies.



KELLOGG COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., London, Canada
Enclosed find.....tops and.....cents in coin or stamps for
which send Daddy Bear, Johnnie Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldilocks.
(Cross off dolls not wanted)

Name.....
City..... Province..... R. R. No..... GG51

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A Full Line

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Gang and Sulky
Plows
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Harrows
Cultivators
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Oliver plows and tillage implements are popular because they work better.

Building plows for three generations has taught Oliver important facts about Canadian soil and crop conditions.

Oliver branches and dealers everywhere make it easy for you to have just the plow or tillage implement your farm requires.

Have you seen the new Oliver Fallowator?

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Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Limited

Branches at Regina Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

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Gives your selling agency greater control over the cattle you send in. Under the pooling system, as proved by experience, cattle are sorted and sold so as to bring more money to producers.

Consign your livestock through your local shipping association for sale either through the pool or on straight commission plan by

UNITED LIVESTOCK GROWERS LIMITED

WINNIPEG MOOSE JAW CALGARY EDMONTON

The New Century Maple Leaf Scraper

One of these Scrapers should be on every Farm in Canada. Ideal for cleaning out Barns or Cow-sheds, as, if trodden on by the animals, it will not break.

Scalloped Potatoes
 6 c. raw potatoes 1 medium-sized onion
 3 T. butter Salt and pepper
 1 T. flour Hot milk
 Peel the potatoes and cut in small pieces. Put a layer in a fireproof dish, add a little onion and sprinkle with pepper, salt and flour; do this until the dish is full. Add enough hot milk to almost cover the potatoes, cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake until tender. If these cook too long they will be dry. They should be moist and creamy.

Treasure Trove

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 2 c. diced cooked po- | 1 1/2 c. milk |
| tatoes | 1 tsp. salt |
| 2 hard boiled eggs | 2 T. flour |
| 1/2 c. chopped peanuts | 2 T. butter |

Dash cayenne pepper

Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, seasoning and milk. Add the potatoes and the eggs coarsely chopped. Stir in the peanuts just before serving.

Potato Croquettes With Sauce

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 2 c. hot mashed | 2 eggs |
| potatoes | 1 c. white sauce |
| 1 c. grated cheese | Bread crumbs |
| Salt and pepper | Hot fat |

2 T. cream

Add to the potatoes the cream and the beaten yolks of the eggs, season well with salt and pepper, mix well and cool. Shape into balls or cones, roll in flour, beaten egg and crumbs and fry in deep hot fat until a golden brown. Add the grated cheese to the hot cream sauce, season and serve with the croquettes.

Potato and Egg Salad

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2 c. boiled cubed | 1 T. chopped pickles |
| potatoes | Onion juice |
| 3 hard cooked eggs | 1 T. chopped parsley |

Salad dressing

Cube the potatoes, add the onion juice, the chopped parsley if you have it, one whole hard cooked egg and the whites of the other two. Mix well with salad dressing, put in a dish and grate the yolks over the top. The chopped pickle may be omitted. One of the most delicious potato salads I ever ate was served in a bowl that had been rubbed with a clove of garlic, not enough to give a pronounced flavor, but just a "different" flavor.

Duchess Potatoes

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 pt. hot mashed | 2 T. butter |
| potatoes | 1/2 tsp. salt |
| 3 egg yolks | Cream |

Add the butter, egg and seasoning to the mashed potato, and just enough cream so that the mixture will pass easily through a forcing bag with the tube attached. Shape as desired, brush over with a little beaten egg diluted with water or milk, and brown in a hot oven. Garnishing a meat dish with potatoes put through a forcing bag is very interesting and not at all difficult, and adds very much to the attractiveness of a dish.

Potato Roses

Fill the forcing bag with Duchess potato mixture. Hold the bag in an upright position, tube pointing downward, and force out the potato. At the proper moment press the tube gently into the mixture and raise it quickly to break the flow. "The proper moment" has to be learned pretty much from experience.

Volcano Potatoes

Pare, boil and mash potatoes till smooth and light, then add butter, pepper, salt and paprika to taste, with sufficient milk to moisten thoroughly. Make into irregular cones about three inches high and place on a platter that will stand the heat of the oven. In the top of each potato cone make a deep indentation, using a skewer or the end of a coffee spoon for the purpose. Mix a tablespoon of grated cheese with a little salt and enough paprika to color it quite red, and fill each potato cone with this mixture. Sprinkle more cheese over the cones and place in a 450 degrees Fah. oven. As the cheese melts it will spread and cover the sides of the cones, giving them the appearance of miniature volcanoes. If preferred, the potatoes may be made into one large volcano.

Potato Chips

Wash and pare potatoes, slice very thinly into a bowl of cold water, let stand one-half hour. Drain, plunge into a kettle of boiling water and boil one minute. Drain again and cover with cold water. Take from water and dry between towels. Fry in deep fat, drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt.

To reduce the cost and increase the value of fruits and vegetables

FRESH or canned fruits and vegetables, so essential to health, will go much further by combining them with Knox Sparkling Gelatine, which, for universal use, is unflavored, uncolored and unsweetened—and should always be on your pantry shelf.

As an example of the saving it affords, try this healthful basic recipe for a dessert or salad:

BASIC RECIPE (Lemon Jelly)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
2 cups boiling water 1 cup cold water
Salt 3/4 cup sugar 1/2 cup lemon juice
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar and stir until dissolved; then add salt and lemon juice. Strain into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill.

Orange Jelly is made like Lemon, using 1 1/4 cups cold water, 1 cup boiling water, 1 cup orange juice, 2 tablespoons of lemon juice and 1/2 cup sugar and a little salt.

Note: By adding fruit, nuts, etc., you can have a dessert, serving it with whipped cream or custard sauce. To make a salad from this same recipe, use fruit or vegetables, serving it with mayonnaise or French dressing.

One package of Knox Sparkling Gelatine makes four different desserts or salads, each sufficient to serve six people.

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

"The Highest Quality for Health"

Every woman who loves to make dainty desserts, salads, candies and other unusual dishes, should have Mrs. Knox's Recipe Books. They will be sent free for your grocer's name, and 4c for postage.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co.
Dept. M, 180 St. Paul St. W.
Montreal



Both packages contain the same gelatin: Sparkling Granulated Gelatine, but the "Acidulated" has an extra envelope containing lemon flavoring but NOT mixed with the gelatine.



AMONG the pleasantest memories of "other days" is one of all the members of the family, together with some good neighbor friends, gathered in the living-room of our farm home for an evening sing-song. Musical instruments and people who could play them were not as common in that little country district as they should have been, so the house in which there was a piano, someone who could play it, one or two fairly good singers and a number of young people, just naturally proved a pleasant place for friends to gather.

The selections chosen were not always the most up-to-date, nor were they of the highest possible classical order. Fortunately, for us, in those days, jazz music was unknown. A generous portion of the selections, especially those chosen for a Sunday evening, were sacred. We sang the same pieces over and over, never seeming to tire of the repetition. A critic might have found much to find fault with in our range of selection and in our rendering of the songs chosen. Everybody, both big and little, took a part, no matter whether they could do it well or not. Nobody was critical and we all enjoyed it. We were happy in producing at least some measure of harmony.

I wish that every farm home in the land could have a musical instrument in it and someone living there who is trained to play it. The child who grows up without having the influence of good music in his life is deprived of something very precious.

Music makes a lasting impression on the mind of an adult or child. It is a well recognized fact by educationalists that it has a strong character-building value. Human beings need it even though they may be unconscious of that need.

In some factories in England and in the United States, where large numbers of people are employed, a few minutes each day is spent in a general sing-song. The employers consider this a wise investment of time, for it creates a bond of agreement between the workers, affords them relaxation and increases their sense of contentment.

Any agency that will help to strengthen the feeling of goodwill and the "sense of oneness" in family life, is surely worth while. Sometimes the various members are so busy, worried or tired that nerves "get on edge," and tempers flare up with very little cause. I know of one homemaker who, when something happens to make her angry, or when she is worried, puts a record on the gramophone, and then while the selection she is particularly fond of is being played, she goes about her work, and gradually the sense of irritation dies down. She says music rests and soothes her. I also know a city man who has a good voice. Each morning early, before he goes to the office, he practices a few singing exercises or some little song. He claims that this puts him "in tune" for the day. He finds he is better fitted to meet the trying situations which arise in the course of a business day; that he is more cheerful and better tempered. Surely, that is a simple enough plan for starting the day aright!

Someone has said: "I used to think of music as the lace upon the garment, a very desirable thing if one could afford it, but in no way essential. I have come to believe that music is absolutely indispensable."

The war taught us some new things about the power of music. It encouraged the men when they were on the march. They forgot their fatigue and were inspired to further effort.

I remember once of being at a large public gathering at which there was to be a discussion of a highly-contentious subject. Feeling was running high and everybody was keyed up. The speaker of the evening was a very keen student of human nature and a true psychologist. He purposely delayed opening the meeting until those gathered had had the opportunity of singing a few songs. Then when he faced his audience he found them considerably quieted and in a much better mood. Surely that is sufficient to induce many rural communities to invest in a number of song books.

In Western Canada we are taking a growing interest in music. It is true that the movement, as yet, is largely confined to the larger centres, but its influence is bound to spread until it reaches the homes in village and country. Musical festivals, which last for a week, are now an annual event in practically all the leading cities of Canada. These festivals have been responsible for bringing out and encouraging much new talent. They have had a beneficial influence both on those who have taken part and those who have listened. What we need now is to have country people taking a fair share in these provincial competitions.

In the past the opportunity for a musical education for an individual living in the country has been a matter of chance. It has depended largely upon whether or not there was resident in that particular community some person or persons who had had previous musical training, and who had the time and inclination to train others. This element of chance can be partly eliminated when country people themselves are seized with the idea of the importance of music in life, and when they consciously set themselves to encourage and develop what talent they have.

We have a better opportunity today, thanks to the advent of the gramophone and the radio, of knowing just what is good music and of having it in our homes. And from hearing the very best we can make it a part of our own lives. It is no longer wholly a matter of talent, training and skill, though there will always be a need of these.

The proper place for the beginning of a child's education is the school and the home. Through the school its influence will permeate homes that suffer from a lack of it. Music is a distinct aid to a child's education for it improves memory, develops powers of concentration and makes children better students both intellectually and spiritually.

Canada is to have a National Music Week from May 2 to 8. It is a matter of regret that we have to set aside certain days or weeks to remind ourselves of something which we should constantly remember. If people across this whole Dominion will read, think, talk about music and have plenty of it for one week, we will have forces set in action that will eventually be felt in every home in this land. We shall be better people because of it.

The Countrywoman

Extra help! Wouldn't you welcome it on washday? For over 30 years the original Fels-Naptha method of combining splendid soap and dirt-loosening naptha, has made Fels-Naptha different from any other soap. Makes dirt scamper quickly! Safe! Thorough! It may cost a penny more a week, but isn't this extra help worth it? Cheaper in the end, anyway!

Your dealer has Fels-Naptha—or will get it for you



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"COLUMBUS" OUTING SHOES



Feda

—built strong to stand rough wear and to keep their shape—

Cool, Comfortable and Neat



Trixie

Ask Your Dealer For—
"COLUMBUS"
FOOTWEAR

The COLUMBUS
RUBBER COMPANY
OF MONTREAL
LIMITED

Always Buy

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

The little leaves and tips from high mountain tea gardens, that are used in SALADA are much finer in flavor than any Gunpowder or Japan. Try it.

- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS. Director CKY



Professor M. C. Herner (Manitoba Agricultural College)

The honor of conducting the first radio-diploma course in Canada fell some time ago to Professor M. C. Herner. For nearly three years, Professor Herner has been giving lectures at CKY on the care and management of poultry. These lectures have been noteworthy for their practical nature and for the interesting manner in which they have been delivered. Turkeys have been the principal subject of the diploma course now being conducted, and it is gratifying to know how greatly the professor's radio work is appreciated throughout Manitoba and the Dakotas. This is evidenced by the number of students enrolled for the course and by the personal thanks he receives when he visits various centres. By way of adding "atmosphere" to his talks, Professor Herner recently brought along a trio of baby chicks which chirped an accompaniment. Domestic cats for hundreds of miles displayed an unusual interest in the radio program on this occasion.



carrying the name "Reliable" assures you of an instant flood of safe, sure light when needed on your motoring or camping trip.

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A Pure, Wholesome Shortening,
Suitable for all Baking and Frying.

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cooks without burning, and is tasteless and odorless. It is economical, too, for it requires one-third less quantity than butter or lard.

Thrifty housewives appreciate this definite saving.

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A Shut-in

TO-DAY, for the first time since the beginning of radio, I have experienced some of the feelings of those most appreciative listeners—the shut-ins. A seasonable cold has kept me in bed and is leaving me with that unhappy sensation as of having been kicked all over. You who have had the "Flu" will know what I mean.

But what a friend the little radio set has been to me! Every happening in life has its lesson for us and a simple cold has enabled me to learn a thing or two on this occasion. In the studio, I have few opportunities of hearing an interesting radio talk from beginning to end without interruption. Today, I heard Prof. Brodrich discourse on horticulture until I could almost smell the flowers. He created in me a desire to be in the open air again and this must have been helpful had I been ever so sick.

I know now why shut-ins enjoy listening to talks and news items. I know something, also, of what music means to them. One thing which surprised me was the effect of jazz. When broadcasting this form of entertainment I have hitherto felt apologetic towards my shut-in listeners, imagining for some reason or another that they would prefer what the highbrows call "real" music. Today, however, it was jazz that set my toes strumming on the rail at the foot of my bed and convinced me I was well enough to be up and about. I may not broadcast more jazz in the future, but what does go out will be given with a clearer conscience.

Our Radio Ballot

Several hundred Guide readers have expressed their preferences in the matter of radio entertainment, with very interesting results. Fifty per cent. of those who voted placed old-time fiddlers at the top of the list of favorites. Lectures came second, with 14 per cent.; classical orchestra music third, with 13 per cent.; popular songs fourth, with 9 per cent.; and then a sharp break to 3 per cent. each for classical songs and hockey games, and only 2 per cent. each for news items and jazz music. The rest were spoiled ballots.

It would not be fair to assume that these figures indicate the actual preferences of the average listener or even of the majority of readers of this page. They suggest very noticeably, however, that radio fans in the prairie provinces have a much greater liking for old-time dance music than for jazz, and that the

educational value of broadcasting, as represented by "lectures" is fairly well appreciated.

Summer Radio

Radio this summer, or no radio? This is the question asked every year at this time by manufacturers and all those interested in the sale of sets as well as by the fans themselves.

The main thing is the weather, or rather the state of the ether. What will it be like this summer? Usually, the summer atmosphere is not in a condition conducive to good long distance reception. This year, however, experts are expecting with some confidence that summer radio will be better than it has ever been. They argue by Nature's law of compensation that an unusually poor winter should be followed by an equally unusually good summer—and they're probably right.

The next consideration is the broadcasting stations and their programs. Will the stations close down? They certainly will not. Will there be good programs? Yes, plenty of them. There will be a tendency for evening programs to commence rather later in the evening. Silent nights for individual stations will be more fashionable, but there will be many worth-while things to hear. The Canadian National Railways will continue broadcasting from their various stations through the west; the Canadian Carbon Co. and the Dominion Battery Co. have announced their intention to continue serving the public through the medium of radio, via CKY, and J. A. Banfield Ltd., the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Orchid Florists will be among those providing programs. In addition, there will be the regular concerts from stations at Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Calgary, according to reports, so our readers may keep their sets in shape with a fair promise of this being a good radio summer.

Looking Forward at CKY

A series of "Star Talks" will be broadcast during the summer months, commencing with a talk on "The Dipper," at 8.30 p.m. on May 1. These talks will be illustrated by means of "Stellagrafs," as described in The Guide of April 15. On the same evening, at 9.00 p.m., J. A. Banfield Ltd., will be on the air at the Royal Alexandra Hotel. This will be one of their regular Saturday night concerts, with John Harper's Orchestra and dance music by Frank Wright's Country Club Orchestra. St. George's, the 29th church equipped by CKY for broadcasting, will

May 1, 1926

go on the air for the first time on May 2, at 7.00 p.m. The Elk's Orchestra will be in the studio at 9.30 p.m., on May 3, and the Capitol Theatre will be switched in at 11 p.m. Fans will hear CNRW on May 5, as usual. The Salvation Army, with their famous Citadel Band, will broadcast on Sunday, May 9, at 7.00 p.m. There will be another Canadian Eveready Hour of Music at 9 p.m. The National Quartette will be in the studio at 9.00 p.m. on the 10th, and will be followed by a Reliable Battery Hour at 10 p.m.

Arrangements are not completed at the time of writing, but it is expected that Beausejour will be officially on the air with a program on Thursday, May 13. First Baptist Church will broadcast the evening service on May 23, and St. Margaret's on May 30. These are only a few of the good things in store for CKY fans during May.

Loss of the "Seal"

Another of my old packets has disappeared with the tragic loss of that gallant little Canadian steamer, the "Seal," off the coast of Newfoundland. My experience in her was short but exciting. While my ship was repairing in Halifax 10 years ago, following a collision, there came to me an emergency call for a wireless operator to join the "Seal" immediately. Three steamers were stuck in the ice field off Louisburg, and nothing but a good staunch ice-breaker could get them out. There was no time to await permission from the Marconi Company, so I wired them I had gone and off I went.

Those who have not bucked miles of solid ice in a ship that backs away for half a mile, goes full speed ahead, hits it, climbs up on it, sits there for a minute or so at an alarming angle and then settles down as the ice splits, to repeat the operation ad lib.—those who have not had this experience have missed one of life's thrills. And now the poor little "Seal" has gone to Davy Jones' locker with most if not all of her crew, according to the newspapers. Hats off to those splendid Canadians and Newfoundlanders who man such ships as this, toil bravely day in and day out and die like heroes when their time comes.

Capitol Gets Credit

Congratulations to H. M. Thomas, popular manager of the Capitol Theatre, at Winnipeg, and to managers of other theatres where his lead is being followed. While many theatrical men were holding aloof from broadcasting and in some cases assuming an antagonistic attitude, Mr. Thomas had vision enough to jump in and make good use of the latest invention, with benefit to the listening public and, we hope, to his house. From CKY and other stations, the Capitol Theatres are broadcasting regular programs from the stage. Naturally enough, when visitors come to the city they patronize the Capitol and ask to see Mr. Thomas. More power to him. It is no use trying to arrest the progress of radio by ignoring it or "bucking" it. Radio will keep going because the world needs it. The theatre manager who boasts of leaving it severely alone will probably, some day, find a cool east wind blowing in his box office window.

Radio to Boost Lacross

With a talk by "Ossie" Graham at CKY recently there was fired the first shot in an effort which is to be made by stations throughout the Dominion to bring back into popularity the game of Lacross. Running stories of several games will be broadcast from Winnipeg during the coming season.

Brandon Has "Bloopers"

Reports received from Brandon during the past month indicate plenty of bother with bloopers. The verb "To bloop," is a recently-coined one, meaning to annoy neighboring radio fans with radiation from your receiving set. To bloop, or not to bloop; that is the question. The answer is, please don't. If you are not sure that you are quite innocent of blooping, write to the Radio Digest and get one of their instruction cards on the subject.



**Rock Bottom Prices
and Easy Terms**
Write Us for Latest Catalogues

New Upright Pianos from \$365. New Player-Pianos from \$645.

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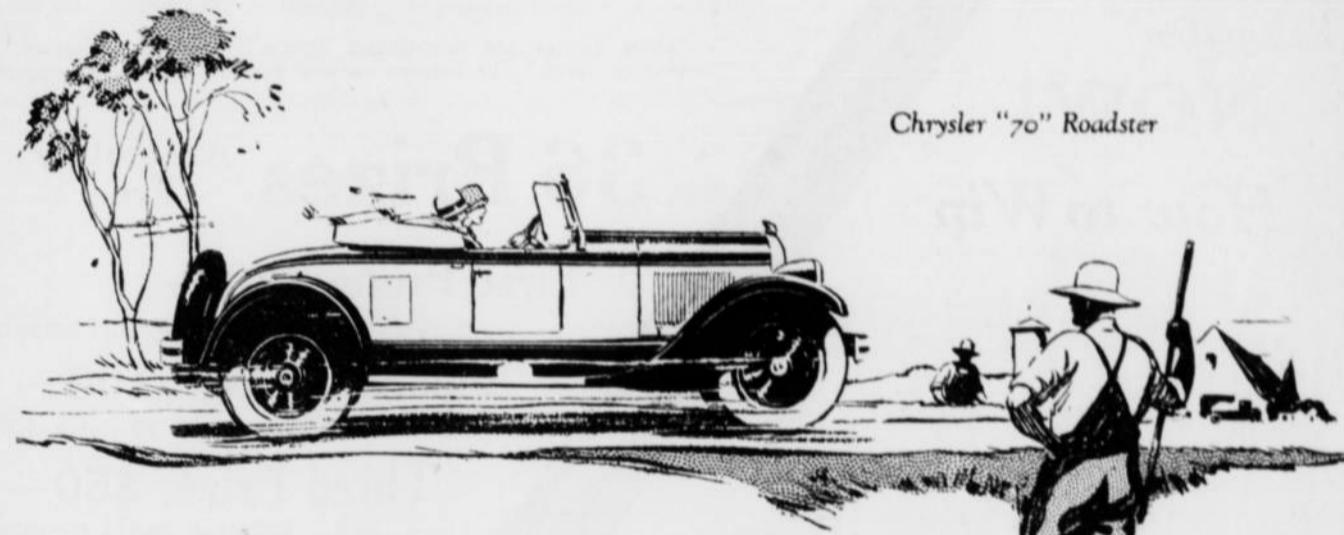
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RECORDS AND PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS—Get our monthly list—carrying charges prepaid on orders of \$3.00 upwards.

GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANOS
New Puritan Model—Now \$485

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 333 PORTAGE AVE.

PIANOS—Steinway, Duo Art, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Williams, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Karn, Doherty, Lesage and Canada.



Chrysler "70" Roadster

Chrysler "70" Means 70 Miles Per Hour Plus

Chrysler model numbers have a special significance and are an actual index to Chrysler performance and value.

Motor car model numbers up to the present time have meant little or nothing to the public.

They have rarely expressed horsepower and almost never miles per hour.

In the case of Chrysler you know what you are buying in miles per hour and all that miles-per-hour implies as soon as you see the model and know the number.

Chrysler "70" for instance is a 70—in other words it delivers 70 miles an hour.

The model number is not the maximum—Chrysler "70" delivers 70 miles per hour and more.

Comparatively few people, it is true, care to ride as fast as 70 miles an hour; but the power which is indicated by 70 miles plus represents the utmost in acceleration, in smooth performance, as well as in sheer speed.

CHRYSLER "58"—58 miles per hour—30 miles to the gallon—5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds.

CHRYSLER "70"—70 miles per hour—5 to 25 miles in 7 seconds—68 horse-power—hydraulic four-wheel brakes.

CHRYSLER IMPERIAL "80"—As fine as money can build—Utmost luxury for 2 to 7 passengers—92 horse-power—80 miles per hour.

All models equipped with full balloon tires. We are pleased to extend the convenience of time-payments.

CHRYSLER
"70"

CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Walter P. Chrysler, Chairman of the Board

"Diamond Dye" Any Garment or Drapery

Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye



Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything!

Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton Summer Fairs - WHAT WILL THE TOTAL ATTENDANCE BE?

36 Prizes Worth \$500⁰⁰

For Farmers Only

It only takes two minutes and everyone has an equal chance

Take
Your
Pencil
And Jot
Down Your
Estimates

NOW!

How to Win

Simply estimate the total attendance at the five fairs, and mark your estimates on the coupon below.

Everyone actually living on a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, and not connected with The Grain Growers' Guide can compete.

Fill out the coupon carefully and enclose not less than \$1.00 as an entrance fee and as a subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide for three years. New or renewal subscriptions are accepted, but must be for farmers living in the prairie provinces.

You will be entitled to estimates on the following basis:

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1 new or renewal subscription at \$1.00 for three years | 5 estimates |
| 2 new or renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 for three years | 12 estimates |
| 3 new or renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 for three years | 21 estimates |
| 4 new or renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 for three years | 32 estimates |

Any person whose subscription expires before December, 1928, can send in \$2.00 on their own subscription if they wish. On more than \$4.00 in subscriptions the sender is entitled to 10 estimates for each dollar sent in.

Every dollar sent in must represent a subscription collected from a friend or neighbor, or must be in payment for your own subscription. The person from whom you collect a subscription is also entitled to send in estimates according to the above schedule. It is advisable that all remittances take the form of Postal Express or Bank Money Orders.

Subscription orders must be listed on a separate piece of paper. Do not list them on the coupon. Use the coupon only for your estimates. Be sure the full amount of the subscription price is sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants are not entitled to any premium, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission.

In case of a tie for any prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied will be divided equally amongst those tied. One person cannot win more than one regular prize and one "Special" prize.

The contest will close in June, but special prizes are offered for the first correct or nearest correct answer received (see coupon). Keep a copy of the estimates you send in.

A Great Opportunity

It only takes a few minutes to fill in the coupon. The busiest reader can take part. Simply estimate whether the total attendance at all five fairs will be larger or smaller than last year. That is all you will be required to do. There will be no second puzzle—the prizes will be awarded as soon after the fairs close as possible. The number of estimates you are entitled to can be found by the above table, and with the recent improvements that have been made in The Grain Growers' Guide you can easily get many of your neighbors to subscribe. At \$1.00 for three years The Guide is the biggest bargain our readers have ever been offered.

The Judges

Dean McMillan, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who is president of the Manitoba Provincial Winter Fair, will act as chairman of the Board of Judges. P. M. Abel and Amy J. Roe, associate editors of The Grain Growers' Guide, will also act on the judges' committee.

Every contestant is assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past. You have as good a chance as anyone else to win the \$200 prize. Take your pencil and put down your estimates today—You'll find it.

Fascinating

Interesting

Profitable

Instructive

SAVE THIS PAGE

It may mean
\$200 to you

Attendance Figures For Last Six Years

| | Brandon | Regina | Saskatoon | Calgary | Edmonton | Total |
|------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1920 | 73,000 | 83,531 | 48,212 | 103,433 | 101,682 | 409,858 |
| 1921 | 68,700 | 68,136 | 46,485 | 96,120 | 89,457 | 368,898 |
| 1922 | 60,500 | 63,600 | 41,905 | 97,732 | 81,774 | 345,511 |
| 1923 | 52,800 | 66,033 | 39,991 | 137,838 | 70,407 | 367,069 |
| 1924 | 54,200 | 64,201 | 44,307 | 167,279 | 71,084 | 401,071 |
| 1925 | 68,800 | 104,696 | 54,867 | 178,668 | 81,952 | 488,983 |

These figures are the official figures for paid admissions, supplied by the secretaries of the respective fairs. The correct answer will be the figures supplied when the 1926 fairs close.

36 Prizes **Absolutely Free** **TOTAL VALUE \$500⁰⁰**

First Prize, \$200—

\$100 cash and 25 times the amount sent in up to \$4.00.

Second Prize, \$100—

\$60 cash and 10 times the amount sent in up to \$4.00.

Third Prize, \$50—

\$30 cash and 5 times the amount sent in up to \$4.00.

Fourth Prize, \$20—

Fifth Prize—\$10.

Sixth to Fifteenth Prizes—\$5.00 each.

Sixteenth to Twentieth Prizes—\$2.00 each.

Twenty-first to Thirtieth Prizes—\$1.00 each.

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**SIX
SPECIAL
PRIZES**

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE:

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SIX SPECIAL PRIZES

First Prize \$20, Second Prize \$10, and Four Cash Prizes of \$5.00 each will be awarded for the first six nearest correct answers received on or before June 5.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Farming Trends and Prospects

Continued from Page 9

An increase in land sales, with much larger cash payments than have been made for some years, is reported throughout the province. Some of the sales are to new settlers, though most of them are to men who are farming adjoining land and wish to increase their holdings.

Assistance to Co-operative Marketing

"One other point I wish to emphasize," concluded the minister. "The necessity of organized marketing has been fully realized by Saskatchewan farmers. They gave their first attention of course to wheat. Then they organized the coarse grain pools. A very important development is the co-operative marketing of registered seed grain. This year there is a very large increase in the volume of registered seed handled by the Seed Growers Co-operative, of which our field crops commissioner, Mr. Tullis, is manager. The department assisted the producers to market their turkeys co-operatively for some time. Last year the egg and poultry pool was promoted. The organization has now commenced business and will in the future handle the turkey crop. After full investigation last year a livestock pool is in process of formation and a dairy pool is under consideration. It is the policy of this department to assist producers, where necessary, in the initial stages of their marketing efforts. But as soon as they are sufficiently organized they take full charge and responsibility themselves."

Sunshine, Oil and Optimism

There seems to be three separate and distinct causes of optimism in Alberta. The province came within an ace of having a winterless year. That at least makes people feel good. Then they are having an oil boom. Let us hope it isn't a mere repetition of the oil boom of 1914. Most important of all there is renewed faith in the agriculture of the province. The pessimist is as extinct as the dinosaurs they are chiselling out of the rocks in the fossil beds of the Red Deer. "Never in the 36 years since I came to live in this province have I seen the people in such an optimistic frame of mind," said Hon. George Hoadley, when I interviewed him in his office at Edmonton. "And further, I never saw the time when, in my judgment, their optimism was justified to the extent it is at the present moment. In every phase of our activity the outlook was never more promising in this province."

"We expect quite an increase in the acreage of crops this year," Mr. Hoadley continued. "There was a lot of new breaking done. The summerfallow was the finest I have ever seen. Prices were good. The farmers had enough money to get more land in shape. Prospects were good and that encouraged them to put it in as good shape as possible. Our campaign for better weed control had gathered momentum, and I saw wonderful stretches of summerfallow with not a weed showing. Fall plowing was cut down by rain and storms, but at the same time a store of moisture was provided. What snow we have had melted into the ground. Sometimes a heavy snowfall is taken away by sun and wind without much of it being saved in the soil. There was some winter drifting, but nothing compared with what there used to be."

Replying to my enquiry about the dairying situation, Mr. Hoadley stated that in spite of the fact that last year showed a falling off in total dairy output, there was an increase in dairying amongst those who are in it as a permanent occupation. Many wheat growers who had been practically forced into dairying by adverse conditions had dropped out. However, the real dairy districts showed a healthy growth in output. Permanent dairy farmers were breeding better, feeding better and taking better care of their products. Though there was a dropping off in total quantity the financial return was equal to that of previous years due to quality and better prices.

Corn Acreage Expanding

"We expect that 100,000 acres of corn will be grown this year. Last



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Do You Like Cantaloupes?

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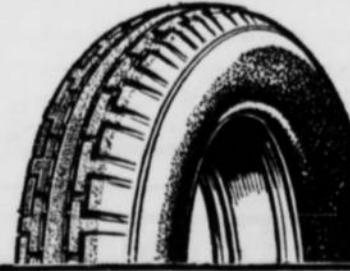


WEAR

THE Philosophers and Wise Men of Ancient India performed the functions that College Professors do in modern times. The great teachers were so revered that their doctrines are held in sacred observance to this day. Their ancient definition of Eternity was this: "Eternity is the time it would take to wear away a huge block of granite by the bare feet of a Rajah walking across it once a year."

GRANITE is an appropriate substance to represent eternal WEAR. It always appeals to our minds as the hardest and most un-wear-outable of materials, yet granite, subjected to the usage given an automobile tire, would wear out far sooner than does the tough, resilient, long-serving Tread of a "Gutta Percha" Tire. There is a rubber compound that gives phenomenal resistance to the kind of wear that a Tire has to withstand in road travel. The laboratory of the Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited, has been successful in perfecting this rubber compound, which, without sacrificing elasticity, is the last word in resistance, endurance and WEAR.

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Take no substitute. Insist on L-B.
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Read the Classified Section

year Alberta had 73,000 acres; in 1920 the acreage was very small," continued the minister. "Prof. Murray, of Medicine Hat, is specializing in the promotion of this and other forage crops. This winter, a special train was run through the south-east and over the Goose Lake line, taking the knowledge of corn and legumes direct to the people. Seed was sold direct from the train. The south is coming back, but under totally different conditions. The disastrous experience of many farm families has had the one advantage of teaching us a lesson in the proper procedure necessary to attain a reasonable amount of success. There are just as great possibilities in corn production then as there were in Kansas in the early days. Some of the finest corn in the country is being grown around Lethbridge. It will yet prove to be a great boom to the south country.

"As to the farm lands situation, more land is being bought, prices are up and bigger cash payments are being made than for years. Quantities of it are going into the hands of adjoining farmers, but much is also being purchased by new settlers. Raw land is being bought up in the older sections. This is better for the country than having settlers go back into new districts. Every time the population of a district is densified the load is lightened for all concerned. Telephones, roads, schools and churches already established are put to more intensive use, and this is much better than establishing new settlements where all these conveniences have to be provided. Land is available at prices and terms that do not justify the people coming to our province in pioneering new settlements.

"One of the great problems with new comers is to prevent them from being exploited by unscrupulous dealers. They should not pay higher prices than the land owners are willing to take. For instance, I investigated a case when land was listed at \$20 an acre. A newcomer who didn't know farm values, paid \$32 an acre for it. The extra \$12 went into the pocket of the agent. This should not be possible, but we could not do anything about it. Farmers having land to sell should see the contract is so drawn that the agent will get only his regular commission, and the purchaser will pay the list price for the land. When prices are paid in excess of the prices ruling in the district the purchaser is under a handicap. If he fails he condemns the country.

"Livestock is being built up to a higher standard of quality," concluded Mr. Hoadley. "Methods of care and feeding have greatly advanced. Co-operative systems of marketing have been made available for all products. The people on the land have a right to consider that their business is in a balanced position, when compared to other lines of enterprise, that it did not previously occupy when greater production was the whole and sole consideration."



Good material for calf ropers

C. E. Maddin, Deerhorn, Man., sends this photo of one of the three young fawns raised by him.

A Spur for your digestion

That delicious flavor of fresh mint gives a new thrill to every bite. Wrigley's is good and good for you.

If you knew!

If you knew the ingredients of H.P. Sauce you would not marvel at its goodness.

Rich fruits and spices garnered from all quarters of the British Dominions are blended with Pure Malt Vinegar in just the right proportions.

Not one element dominates another, but each combines perfectly to produce that unique and unequalled H.P. flavor.

H.P.
(Houses of Parliament)
SAUCE

Borden's
ST. CHARLES
EVAPORATED
MILK

The choice of good cooks - for they want good milk and can always depend on it.

Use it wherever the recipe calls for milk

StC 26-26

The Vicious Circle at Fort Pitt

Continued from Page 4

April afternoon down the slope before old Fort Pitt, and faced the twenty-five rifles behind its walls to rob him of his arms.

Henry Quinn halted in a grove of poplars a mile up the river from the fort, dismounted and tied his horse to a tree. Night fell, and under cover of the river bank he crept cautiously down to the road leading from the fort to the stream. He could not approach the stockade in the darkness; the sentries would take no chances. Or a prowling Indian might pick him off.

He drew his knife and dug for hours in the clay bank. A blinding blizzard had come up, it lashed him like a thousand whips. The cold gripped him; he shook violently. He must have shelter from the storm. At length he had a hole, big enough to shield his body from the swirling smother. He crawled in. He was ravenous. If only he had something—a crust, even!

The night dragged. At dawn he stood outside the stockade, calling for Sergeant Martin. An upper window in one of the fort buildings opened. It framed the curling black head of Wandering Spirit. Fort Pitt was in the hands of the Indians!

Again there was a cry of "Chemoginusuk!" and a moment later Wandering Spirit was following a fresh footprint through the newly-fallen snow. It led to the river; there ended abruptly. The war chief stood on the bank, studying the mystery of the vanishing track. Where could he have gone, this policeman? The riddle was unsolvable, and presently he walked on along the bank, rifle in hand, searching every angle of the surroundings with his hawk-like eyes.

Another Indian, Isadore Mondion, the same who had warned Quinn at Frog Lake, followed the footprint from the fort to the river and stopped. Just beneath him a pair of legs stuck out of the bank. With one hand he motioned to the war chief, with the other he pointed downward. Wandering Spirit started toward him, running.

"Henry," said Mondion, "come out."

The poor scout, hiding like an ostrich, trembled but he did not move.

"Come out, quick!" Mondion repeated sternly. "Before Wandering Spirit comes. I will protect you."

Quinn crawled from his hole. The war chief, his rifle held threateningly before him, hurried up. Mondion put a hand on Quinn, stepping in front of him.

"My prisoner, Kahpaypamahehak-wayo!" He met the war chief's lowering glance with one no less truculent. "Be careful! His life is mine and I give it to him. From today we are brothers, him and me."

Wandering Spirit's answer, Quinn thought, would never come. But at length, with a wave of his hand, "So be it, Neestas," he agreed. "But the life you give him, if he loves it he will know better than to work against us. He was with the police. And his rifle—that must be mine."

The rifle was surrendered, and Mondion, his arm about his adopted brother, walked with him into the fort. The warriors crowded round Quinn. "His medicine is very powerful!" they cried. "Mistahay muskowow! Bullets will not pierce him! Three times he has escaped!"

"How! How!" shouted the camp. And Quinn was safe.



F. G. McClure, Spring Hill, Man., engages in the sport of kings, giving it a practical turn.

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This is the year of "Sixes". The trend is more irresistible than ever. What 300,000 owners know of Essex is turning new hundreds daily to its Super-Six advantages of smoothness, lasting performance and reliability—its riding ease, comfort and fine appearance.

Today's Essex is the finest ever built. In materials and precision standards it is equalled only in the costliest cars. It is economical in fuel, tires and oil, and in its freedom from repair needs in long hard service.

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A Floor that Costs but Little and Wears for Years and Years

Dominion Linoleum lends an air of distinction to any room. It is made in a wide range of beautiful designs for living room, dining room, bedroom, hall or kitchen. Low in price, this modern floor covering is sanitary and easy to keep spotlessly clean. It wears indefinitely despite the hardest usage.

Dominion Linoleum

is made in widths sufficient to cover any ordinary room from wall to wall, without seam or crack and is easy to lay—a bright, attractive, economical floor.

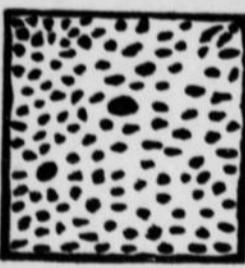


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5 Prizes of \$10 each
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Every contestant will receive a prize of at least \$2.50 value.

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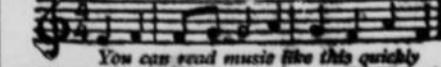


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From Dole to Independence

Continued from Page 6

Ministry of Labor in this country in seven years after the war trained over 100,000 men for useful work in various trades.

The Sunday Express, one of Lord Beaverbrook's three leading papers, in its issue of March 21, said:

"The British people need more work, and the British Empire needs more workers. Why are the million jobs without men across the sea calling in vain for the million men without jobs who are living miserably here on the dole? The problem of training an army of unemployed men for productive work in the Dominions is not more difficult than the problem of training an army of recruits for war. The vast sums spent on the dole are wasted. Money spent on training idle men for development schemes in the Dominions is not wasted. It is invested. There is work in the Dominions for all our unemployed, if they are trained for it. Why not start training them at once?"

Selections Made by Dominion Officers

To take men from urban centres, who have been out of employment for any period and throw them directly into work on a Canadian farm, without having either their physical condition or their mental outlook properly attuned for the change, would be to court failure in a large percentage of cases. It is not the function of these farms to make Canadian farmers in England, but to provide the method whereby the Dominions may secure a large number of valuable settlers from amongst a class who are unemployed in Great Britain, and who have not had an opportunity, due to the revolutionary post war conditions, to establish themselves on a proper basis.

It is intended that the course of training will be for six months, one group from each centre being turned out for Canada at the end of March and one for Australia about the end of September.

Before these men are accepted for training they are carefully selected by the Ministry of Labor, approved by the Dominion government and must pass the medical examination of the Dominion government. At the end of their training they are subject to approval by the emigration authorities and again must pass the doctor.

Over Million Men Unemployed

What is the position in regard to unemployment in Great Britain? The reports under the Unemployment Insurance Acts furnish an interesting index. In 1925 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, some 11,892,000 people were regularly insured under this act, of whom 8,136,800 were men and 2,765,600 were women, the balance being boys and girls. These figures do not include agricultural workers, those in private domestic service, juveniles under 16, or persons other than manual workers, who earn more than £250 per annum. Unemployed are divided into two classes, viz., those "wholly unemployed" or definitely without a job, and those "temporarily unemployed." The latter include those on short time or suspended on the understanding they are to return to their former employment within six weeks from the date of their suspension. The figures under these classifications on January 25, 1926, were:

| | Men | Women |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Wholly unemployed.... | 919,571 | 169,494 |
| Temporarily unemployed..... | 140,280 | 88,190 |
| | 1,059,851 | 257,684 |

These figures represent 12.1 per cent. of the males and 8.1 per cent. of the females employed in the various trades, throughout the entire country.

What Unemployment Costs

Some idea of what unemployment means to Great Britain from a financial standpoint, to say nothing of the other features of this gigantic problem, may be gained from the fact that for the five weeks ended January 26, 1926 (the last for which statistics are available), a total of £4,860,000, or about \$24,000,000, was paid out in relief. During that period £1,780,000 was contributed to the

The Grain Growers' Guide



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It was never laundered with anything but Lux and lukewarm water—

It wore and wore until it went out of style—

To keep the wardrobe Fresh and Beautiful nothing so good as

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\$50 to \$500 a day!



It's easier than you think to earn big money. Wish what you already know of livestock, farm values, etc. Reppert personal training soon enables you to hold successful sales; there's plenty of opportunity, with over 3000 commissaries in U.S. I estimate 5000 good jobs open and other opportunities right now. Checks for \$50 to \$500 often paid for 10 minutes to 8 hours work.

FREE Railway FARE

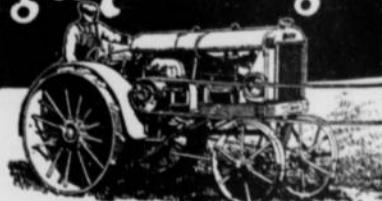
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Wonderfully interesting. Tells the inside story of the New Company and all about the improved features.

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unemployment fund by employers, £1,550,000 by employed persons, and £1,500,000 by the national exchequer. In 1923, the treasury had an overdraft of £17,000,000 for this purpose, but this has now been reduced to £7,500,000. The popular conception in Canada, of course, is that the government pays the whole shot. This is not so by any means. Employers and employees contribute the greater part of the fund, and as already stated this covers practically every trade in the country save agriculture and domestic service.

Are these figures of unemployed in the Mother Country of any practical interest to Canadians? They should be, because even amongst these unemployed, to say nothing of the employed classes, are to be found thousands who are anxious to go to Canada, and who would undoubtedly make successful settlers, but who today cannot qualify for assisted passages and have little hope of getting there.

Two detailed enquiries have been made by the Ministry of Labor into unemployment, one in 1923, and the other late in 1924. Some 11,000 persons were included in the last survey, and while this represents only 1 per cent. of the total, the results of the two enquiries were strikingly similar and it is believed, gives a reasonable picture of the general body of unemployed.

This analysis showed that 62.7 per cent. of the unemployed were persons who in normal times would usually be in steady employment, while over 86 per cent. were men who would have either been in steady employment, or would in normal times have obtained a fair amount of employment. The unemployed were nearly all persons over 60 years of age, or of very poor physique, or poor health. This analysis has made clear that there are among the unemployed in Great Britain today some 260,000 men between 18 and 34, who in normal times would be employed. If those up to 44 be added to these the figures would be increased by 106,000.

Of these 260,000 young men between 18 and 34—100,000 are single men, indeed more of them, for of 96,000 between the ages of 20 and 24, 77,000 are single men; 81 per cent. of the total number of men were classed as having no apparent physical defect and, of course, among the younger men the percentage is higher.

Unemployed are Untrained

Over one-half of the 260,000 men between 20 and 34 now unemployed have had no training or apprenticeship, while of the remainder about 50 per cent. have been apprenticed, and one half trained. The untrained class is that from which the men for the Ministry of Labor Training Farms are being recruited. They are general laborers who have had no opportunity of learning a trade. They may have been carters or van men, or have done any one of a dozen different jobs. With education and training some of them might become men of no little importance.

In England it is not easy for such men to climb out of their stations. In Canada with less class distinction and broader opportunities it is vastly easier. Many of these men would make admirable settlers for the Dominion. The war has robbed them of opportunity, either for profitable employment or education. Most of them were not on active service, having grown up since, and they are sufferers from the war probably more so than many who took part in it, for the undermining influence of idleness among young men and boys cannot be overestimated. With nothing to do they sink into habits that must before long so mar their physical efficiency and warp their mental outlook, as to render them not only unfit, but in many cases dangerous citizens of the state.

The regeneration of these men is a great problem facing the British government. The training farm idea is a small contribution to its solution, but the success of that will depend upon the reception of these trainees, and the future they make for themselves. There seems little doubt that the idea will be extended on a marked scale if the men respond as they should, and the Dominions lend their full co-operation and sympathy to the scheme.—E. A. W.

FRECKLES

Tells How to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots and Have a Beautiful Complexion

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine from any drug or department store and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove your freckles.

Read the Classified Ads.



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Dodge Brothers Motor Cars are built to protect passengers.

That is why Dodge Brothers pioneered in introducing the all steel body, and why they have continued to pioneer by recently improving and perfecting it.

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And while safety cannot be measured in dollars, it is gratifying to know that these improved steel bodies exact no penalty from the purchaser.

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MOTHER—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Chas H Fletcher*.
Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

On Page 52

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Indigestion, bowel troubles, leg weakness and gapes.

Pan-a-ce-a contains Nux Vomica; that promotes digestion; calls into healthy action every little-chick organ.

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Getting Rid of Fluff

Continued from Page 5

ducks—shot a gun at the ducks—and what do you think that dog learned?"

"To run," I said, for I had heard about Brownlee teaching Fluff to retrieve. Brownlee blushed.

"Yes," said Massett, "but that wasn't all. It doesn't take intelligence to make a dog run when he sees a gun, but Fluff did not run like an ordinary dog. He saw the gun and he saw the ducks, and he saw that Brownlee only shot at ducks when they were on the wing. And he thought Brownlee meant to shoot him, so what does he do? Stand still? No, he tried to fly. Gets right up and tries to fly. He thought that was what Brownlee was trying to teach him. He couldn't fly, but he did his best. So whenever Fluff sees a gun, he is on the wing, so to speak. You noticed he was on the wing, didn't you?"

I told him I had noticed it. I said that as far as I could judge, Fluff had a good, strong wing. I said I didn't mind losing a little thing like a hydrant and a length or two of pipe, but I was glad I hadn't fastened Fluff to the house—I always liked my house to have a cellar—and it would be just like Fluff to stop flying at some place where there wasn't any cellar.

"Oh," said Massett, "he wouldn't have gone far with the house. A house is a great deal heavier than a hydrant. He would probably have moved the house off the foundation a little, but, judging by the direction Fluff took, the house would have wedged between those two trees, and you would have only lost a piece of the porch, or whatever he was tied to. But the lesson is that you must not try to shoot Fluff unless you are a good wing shot. Unless you can shoot like Davy Crockett, you would be apt to wound Fluff without killing him, and then there would be trouble!"

"Yes," said Murchison, "the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals folks. There is only one way in which a dog can be killed according to law in this place, and that is to have the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals folks do it. You send them a letter telling them you have a dog you want killed, and asking them to come and kill it. That is according to law."

"That," I said firmly, "is what I will do."

"It won't do any good," said Murchison sadly; "they never come. This addition to Gallatin is too far from their offices to be handy, and they never come. I have eighteen deaths for Fluff on file at their offices already, and not one of them has killed him. When you have had as much experience with dogs as I have had you will know that the Prevention of Cruelty to them in this town does not include killing them when they live in the suburbs. The only way a dog can die in the suburbs of Gallatin is to die of old age."

"How old is Fluff?" I asked.

"Fluff is a young dog," said Brownlee. "If he had an ordinary dog constitution, he would live fifteen years yet, but he hasn't. He has an extra strong constitution, and I should say he was good for twenty years more. But that isn't what we came over for. We came over to learn how you mean to get rid of Fluff."

"Brownlee," I said, "I shall think up some way to get rid of Fluff. Getting rid of a dog is no task for a mind like mine. But until he returns and gives me back my hydrant, I shall do nothing further. I am not going to bother about getting rid of a dog that is not here to be got rid of."

By the time Fluff returned I had thought out a plan. Murchison had never paid the dog tax on Fluff, and that was the same as condemning him to death if he was ever caught outside of the yard, but when he was outside he could not be caught. He was a hasty mover, and little things such as closed gates never prevented him from entering the yard when in haste. When he did not jump over he could get right through a fence. But to a man of my ability these things are trifles.

I knew how to get rid of Fluff. I knew how to have him caught in the street without a license. I chained him there.

Brownlee, and Massett, and Murchison came and watched me do it. Our street is not much used, and the big stake I drove in the street was not much in the way of passing grocery delivery wagons. I fastened Fluff to the stake with a chain, and then I wrote to the city authorities and complained. I said there was a dog without a license that was continually in front of my house, and I wished it removed; and a week or so later the dog-catcher came around and had a look at Fluff. He walked all around him while Massett, and Brownlee, and Murchison and I leaned over our gates and looked on. He was not at all what I should have expected a dog-catcher to be, being thin and rather gentlemanly in appearance; and after he had looked Fluff over well he came over and spoke to me. He asked me if Fluff was my dog. I said he was.

"I see!" said the dog-catcher. "And you want to get rid of him. If he was my dog, I would want to get rid of him, too. I have seen lots of dogs, but I never saw one that was like this, and I do not blame you for wanting to part with him. I have had my eye on him for several years, but this is the first opportunity I have had to approach him. Now, however, he seems to have broken all the dog laws. He has not secured a license and he is in the public highway. It will be my duty to take him up and gently chloroform him as soon as I make sure of one thing."

"Tell me what it is," I said, "and I will help you make sure of it."

"Thank you," he said, "but I will attend to it"; and with that he got on his wagon and drove off. He returned in about an hour.

"I came back," he said, "not because my legal duty compels me, but because I knew you would be anxious. If I owned a dog like that, I would be anxious, too. I can't take that dog."

"Why not?" we all asked.

"Because," he said, "I have been down to the city hall, and I have looked up the records, and I find that the streets of this addition to the city have not been accepted by the city. The titles to the property are so made out that until the city legally accepts the streets, each property owner owns to the middle of the street fronting his property. If you will step out and look, you will see that the dog is on your own property."

"If that is all," I said, "I will move the stake. I will put him on the other side of the street."

"If you would like him any better there," said the dog-catcher, "you can move him, but it would make no difference to me. Then he would be on the private property of the man who owns the property across the street."

"But, my good man," I said, "how is a man to get rid of a dog he does not want?"

The dog-catcher frowned.

"That," he said, "seems to be one of the things our law-makers have not thought of. But whatever you do, I advise you to be careful. Do not try any underhand methods, for now that my attention has been called to the dog, I shall have to watch his future and see that he is not badly used. I am an officer of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as well as a dog-catcher, and I warn you to be careful what you do with that dog."

Then he got on his wagon again and drove away.

The next morning I was a nervous wreck, for Fluff had howled all night, and Murchison came over soon after breakfast. He was accompanied by Brownlee and Massett.

"Now, I am the last man in the world to do anything that my neighbors would take offence at," he said, as soon as they were seated on my porch, "and Brownlee and Massett love dogs as few men ever love them; but something has to be done about Fluff. The time has come when we must sleep with our windows open, and neither Massett, nor Brownlee, nor I got a minute of sleep last night."

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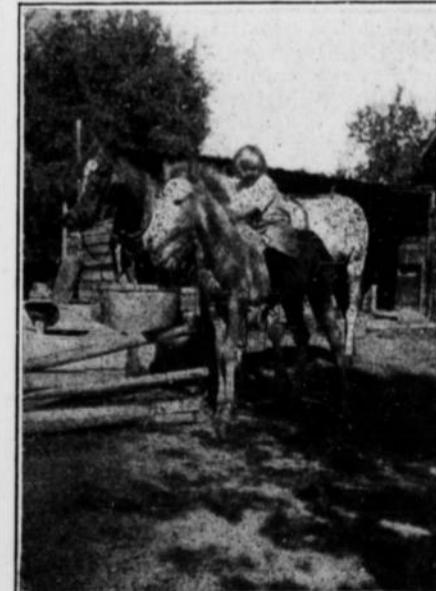


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"Neither did I," I said.

"That is different entirely," said Murchison. "Fluff is your dog, and if you want to keep a howling dog, you would be inclined to put up with the howl, but we have no interest in the dog at all. We do not own him, and we consider him a nuisance. We have decided to ask you to get rid of him. It is unjust to your neighbors to keep a howling dog. You will have to get rid of Fluff."

"Exactly!" said Massett. "For ten nights I have not slept a wink, and neither has Murchison, nor has Brownlee—"

"Nor I," I added.

"Exactly!" said Massett. "And four men going without sleep for ten nights is equal to one man going without sleep forty nights, which would kill any man. Practically, Fluff has killed a man, and is a murderer, and as you are responsible for him, it is the same as if you were a murderer yourself; and as you were one of the four who did not sleep, you may also be said to have committed suicide. But we do not mean to give you into the hands of the law until we have remonstrated with you. But we feel deeply, and the more so because you could easily give us some nights of sleep in which to recuperate."

"If you can tell me how," I said, "I will gladly do it. I need sleep more at this minute than I ever needed it in my life."

"Very well," said Massett; "just get out your shotgun and show it to Fluff. When he sees the gun he will run. He will take wings like a duck, and while he is away we can get a few nights' rest. That will be something. And if we are not in good condition by that time, you can show him the shotgun again. Why," he exclaimed, as he grew enthusiastic over his idea, "you can keep Fluff eternally on the wing!"

I felt that I needed a vacation from Fluff. I unchained him and went in to get my shotgun. Then I showed him the shotgun, and we had two good nights of sleep. After that, whenever we felt that we needed a few nights in peace, I just showed Fluff the shotgun and he went away on one of his flying trips.

But it was Brownlee—Brownlee knew all about dogs—who first called my attention to what he called the periodicity of Fluff.

"Did you see how he went?" he asked enthusiastically. "That gait was a thirty-mile-an-hour gait. Why, that dog travels—he travels—he took out a piece of paper and a pencil and figured it out." In forty-eight hours he travels fourteen hundred and forty miles! He gets seven hundred and twenty miles from home!"

"It doesn't seem possible," said Murchison.

But he was right about the periodicity of Fluff. Almost on the minute at the end of forty-eight hours, Fluff

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returned, and Brownlee and Murchison who were there to receive him, were as pleased as if Fluff had been going away instead of returning.

"That dog," said Brownlee, "is a wonderful animal. If Sir Isaac Newton had that dog, he would have proved something or other of universal value by him. That dog is plumb full of ratios and things, if we only knew how to get them out of him. I bet if Sir Isaac Newton had had Fluff as long as you have had him he would have had a formula all worked out—X divided by Y (2 XZ—dog) equal (4Ab—3X) or something of that kind, so that anyone with half a knowledge of algebra could figure out the square root of any dog any time of the day or night. I could get up a Law of Dog myself if I had the time, with a dog like Fluff to work on. 'If one dog travels fourteen hundred and forty miles at the sight of a gun, how far would two dogs travel?' All that sort of thing. Stop!" he ejaculated suddenly. "If one dog travels forty-eight hours at the sight of one gun, how far would he travel at the sight of two guns? Murchison," he cried enthusiastically. "I've got it! I've got the fundamental law of periodicity in dogs! Go get your gun," he said to me, "And I will get mine."

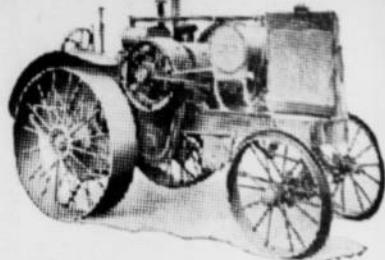
He stopped at the gate long enough to say:

"I tell you, Murchison, we are on the verge of a mighty important discovery—a mighty important discovery! If this thing turns out right, we will be at the root of all dog nature. We will have the great underlying law of scared dogs."

He came back with his shotgun carefully hidden behind him, and then he and I showed Fluff the two guns simultaneously. For one minute Fluff was startled. Then he vanished. All we saw of him as he went was the dust he left in his wake. Massett had come over when Brownlee brought over his gun, and Murchison and I sat and smoked while Massett and Brownlee fought out the periodicity of Fluff. Brownlee said that for two guns Fluff would traverse the same distance as for one, but twice as quickly. Masset said Fluff would travel at his regular one-gun speed, but would travel a two-gun distance. He said Fluff would travel and not be back for ninety-six hours. Brownlee said he would be back in forty-eight hours, but both agreed that he would travel twenty-eight hundred and eighty miles. Then Murchison went home and got a map and showed Brownlee and Massett that if Fluff travelled fourteen hundred miles in the direction he had started he would have to do the last two hundred miles as a swim, because he would strike the Atlantic Ocean at the twelve hundredth mile. But Brownlee just turned up his nose and sneered. He said Fluff was no fool, and that when he reached the coast he would veer to the north and travel along the beach for two hundred miles or so. Then Massett said that he had been thinking about Brownlee's theory, and he knew no dog could do what Brownlee said Fluff would do—sixty miles an hour. He said he agreed that a dog like Fluff could do thirty miles an hour if he did not stop to howl, because his howl represented about sixty horse power, but that no dog could ever do sixty miles an hour. Then Brownlee got mad and said Massett was a born idiot, and that Fluff not only could do sixty miles, but he could keep on increasing his speed at the rate of thirty miles per gun indefinitely. Then they went home mad, but they agreed to be on hand when Fluff returned. But they were not. Fluff came back in twenty-four hours, almost to the minute.

When I went over and told Brownlee, he wouldn't believe it at first, but when I showed him Fluff, he cheered up and clapped me on the back.

"I tell you," he exclaimed, "we have made a great discovery. We have discovered the law of scared dogs. A dog is scared in inverse ratio to the number of guns! Now, it wouldn't be fair to try Fluff again without giving him a breathing spell, but tomorrow I will come over, and we will try him with four guns. We will



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work this thing out thoroughly," he said, "before we write to the Academy of Science, or whatever a person would write to, so that there will be no mistake. Before we give this secret to the world we want to have it complete. We will try Fluff with any number of guns, and with pistols and rifles, and if we can get one we will try him with a cannon. We will keep at it for years and years. You and I will be famous."

I told Brownlee that if he wanted to experiment for years with Fluff he could have him, but that all I wanted was to get rid of him; but Brownlee wouldn't hear of that. He said he would buy Fluff off me if he was rich enough, but that Fluff was so valuable he couldn't think of buying him. He would let me keep him. He said he would be over the next day to try Fluff again.

So the next day he, and Murchison, and Massett came over and held a consultation on my porch to decide how many guns they would try on Fluff. They could not agree. Massett wanted to try four guns and have Fluff absent only half a day, but Brownlee wanted to have me break my shotgun in two and try that on Fluff. He said that according to the Law of Seared Dogs, a half a gun, working it out by inverse ratio, would keep Fluff away for twice as long as one gun, which would be ninety-six hours; and while they were arguing it out Fluff came around the house unsuspectingly and saw us on the porch. He gave us one startled glance and started north by north-east at what Brownlee said was the most marvelous rate of speed he ever saw. Then he and Massett got down off the porch and looked for guns, but there were none in sight. There wasn't anything that looked the least like a gun. Not even a broomstick. Brownlee said he knew what was the matter—Fluff was having a little practice run to keep in good condition, and would be back in a few hours, but, judging by the look he gave us as he went, I thought he would be gone longer than that.

I could see that Brownlee was worried, and as day followed without any return of Fluff, Murchison and I tried to cheer him up, showing him how much better we all slept while Fluff was away; but it did not cheer up poor Brownlee. He had set his faith on that dog, and the dog had deceived him. We all became anxious about Brownlee's health—he moped around so; and just when we began to be afraid he was going into a decline he cheered up, and came over as bright and happy as a man could be.

"I told you so!" he exclaimed joyfully, as soon as he was inside my gate. "And it makes me ashamed of myself that I didn't think of it the moment I saw Fluff start off. You will never see that dog again."

I told Brownlee that that was good news, anyway, even if it did upset his law of seared dogs; but he smiled a superior smile.

"Disprove nothing!" he said. "It proves my law. Didn't I say in the first place that the time a dog would be gone was in inverse ratio to the number of guns? Well, the inverse ratio to no guns is infinite time—that is how long Fluff will be gone; that is how long he will run. Why, that dog will never stop running while there is any dog left in him. He can't help it—it is the law of seared dogs."

"Do you mean to say," I asked him, "that that dog will run on and on forever?"

"Exactly!" said Brownlee proudly. "As long as there is a particle of him left he will keep on running. That is the law."

Maybe Brownlee was right. I don't know. But what I would like to know is the name of someone who would like a dog that looks like Fluff, and is his size, and that howls like him and that answers to his name. A dog of that kind returned to Murchison's house a long time before infinity, and I would like to get rid of him. Brownlee says it isn't Fluff; that his law couldn't be wrong, and that this is merely a dog that resembles Fluff. Maybe Brownlee is right, but I would like to know someone that wants a dog with a richly-melodious voice.

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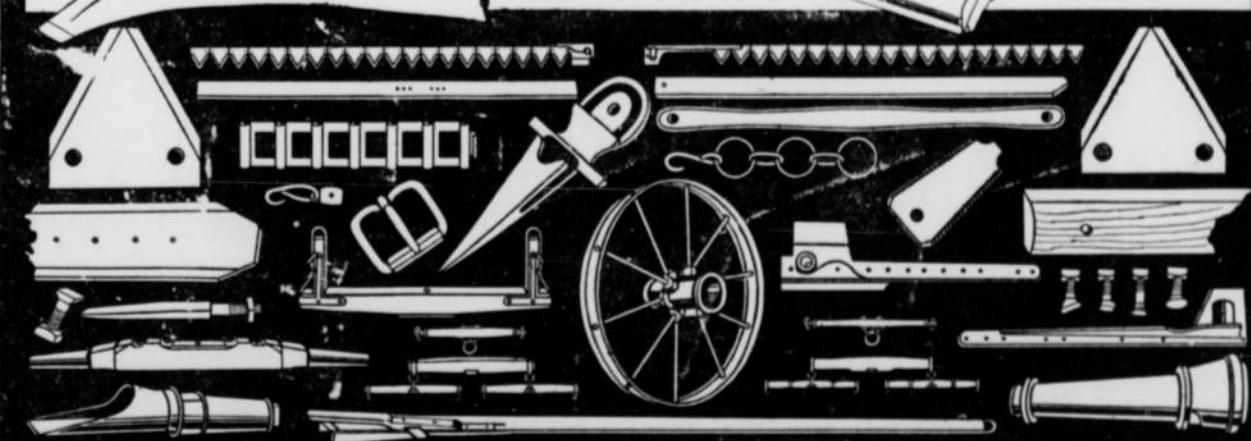
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The Treasure of Ho

Continued from Page 10

against my winning hammered at my heart, and I leave any impartial man to judge whether such beauty as Sie's and such a treasure as Ho's were not enough singly to fire a man into action, and, together, to send him through every danger to the gallant end. But here I reaped the advantage of my thirty years. I was no hotheaded young donkey to go dashing up against the impossible in the shape of the Empress and Li Lien-ying. Not I! I knew the tricks of the Japanese wrestling which they call jiu-jitsu, and applied them here. Stoop to conquer, seem to yield while most pushing action, give an inch that you may gain an ell, and above all neglect no scrap of information, for any word may be the clue to the maze.

So while my master hesitated, I dared a propelling word:

"My venerated master, you know the fight is unequal between a poor adventurer and these mighty ones. If I have any hope of success it is in your wisdom and goodness. I beseech you to give me all aid that is lawful, and this not for my own merit, for I have none, but for the sake of the noble Yang Lien who commanded me to your guidance, and that of this Lady Sie who is so pitifully in the power of those who would use her for the basest ends if her own courage and goodness did not befriend her."

At the mention of Yang Lien's name I saw a quiver of emotion pass over his face. At the mention of Sie's he held his head high like any brave man who hears of the danger of a good woman. Instantly he spoke:

"My disciple, look about with care and observe whether there is any possibility of human ear hearing what I would say. I dread, as it were, the very fish swimming in the lake."

I searched every corner with my eyes. I rose and walked behind the great bronze incense burners; the marble pillars of the distant pavilion; the tall bronze cranes; behind everything where a rabbit might be hidden. I crossed the exquisite little marble bridge which centred the lake. Then, at last satisfied, I returned and sat myself by his feet and entreated him to go on. Even then he spoke in a voice so low that it only just reached my ear.

"Disciple, my great-grandfather was in the service of Ho, and, like Ho, a man of ready wit and quick replies. But he was an educated man, and though Ho hid his want of learning under brilliance of speech, he was obliged to lean often on my ancestor to cover his ignorance with the brocade of his own learning. It was my ancestor who presented John Mallerdean to Ho, and he who, when the exalted Emperor was ill, was the means of presenting John Mallerdean in the Presence, and he cured the Emperor of a dangerous sickness and so secured his own fortune. And before Ho himself knew that he was doomed my ancestor

knew it and bid him prepare for the inevitable. So then the three took counsel together—Ho Shen and John Mallerdean and my ancestor—and John Mallerdean said:

"If all this wealth is to be taken by the new Emperor, surely, my masters, it is imperative that a part be saved for my Lord's family who else must starve."

"And so it was agreed among them. Therefore a portion was given to the care of John Mallerdean and a portion, by far the most valuable, to my ancestor, and each was bidden to take it where he would. For Ho trusted them both, knowing them to be honorable men, and in that respect his wisdom served him well. But this he said very earnestly:

"My servants true and tried, do in this matter what is just and honorable and sure shall be your reward in this and in lives to come. But hide from me utterly where you secure this treasure of mine, for they will torture me and in the dire anguish I may speak and nothing be left for my descendants." And all saw that this was wise. So, taking them many times to his great treasure places, gradually they removed much, and John Mallerdean had the help of another man of his own country whose name I knew not. But a soldier.

"Now there was in Peking at the time a man of the mixed blood, yours and ours—a bad man who brought shame on his people, and this half-breed made his living among the Canton merchants because he knew the ways of both peoples and was a cunning and skilful go-between; and Ho had employed him in some transactions with the English, and then, with the pride and carelessness of great men, used him no more and forgot him. But this Vernon did not forget, and on all that was done he kept a jealous eye, and it is known that he informed the Emperor that Ho was secreting his riches, and so hastened his end."

"Was there any quarrel between John Mallerdean and this Vernon, my wise master?" I asked, marvelling to see the skein of fate unwinding itself so simply from all its tangles.

"That I cannot tell, but this I know, that on a certain wintry day John Mallerdean set out carrying treasure in small bulk, for the three knew not that the fall of Ho was upon them. And before he went he called my ancestor apart and said in his ear:

"Honorable friend, the time is come. I go but I may not return. You, I know, go by a different road to the same end, and dealing with great men and their treasure is perilous work and it is very possible that neither of us will escape our doom. Were it well if we exchanged some token of where the treasure is hidden, so that if one dies the other's secret is not utterly lost!"

"And he answered:

"This is a good thought, but let neither tell the other plainly, for if we are caught and tortured the pain might

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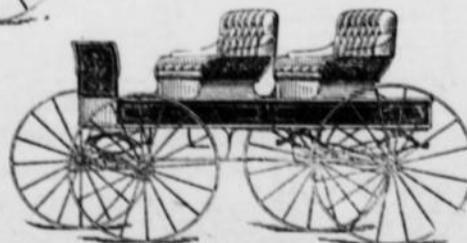


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wring it from us. Tell it in a mystery so that if we shriek it out in agony those who hear may not understand. It is a chance the more for our master's treasure."

"And John Mallerdean said:

"Good thought, my faithful friend. Then if I return no more, ask in the Tiger's Den where I have hidden my secret!"

"And my ancestor laughed and replied:

"The tiger is a deadly beast. For me, I go farther. If I die, ask the Thousand Wise Men what I entrusted to them."

"And they separated, neither knowing more than this, and John Mallerdean never returned and men believed he had been false to his trust and had fled away with Ho's treasure in a great English ship that waited for him in the Gulf of Pechili. And my ancestor was caught and tortured, suffering in silence, until just before the breath left his mutilated body they questioned him for the last time, and in a great voice he cried: 'Seek in the Tiger's Den. I know no more.' And so died. And when Ho himself was tortured, in his anguish he revealed where his treasure was hidden, but what he did not know he could not tell, and therefore these two hiding places escaped."

"Your ancestor was a brave and faithful man, master, more faithful than mine, for he revealed the hiding place of the emeralds to Vernon that he might save his wife by a swift death. She was a woman and in pitiful danger, but a trust is a trust."

"You are hasty, disciple. It is not permitted so to judge the deeds of those who have gone before us. Those emeralds were John Mallerdean's own, not Ho's treasure, if I recall your own story. They were the fee of the Emperor Chien Lung to John Mallerdean for many services and the cure of his disease. John Mallerdean was a true man. He sacrificed his own hard-won wealth rather than betray the trust Ho reposed in him. Ask pardon of the ancestral spirit and be slower to judge."

I accepted the rebuke with shame. True—and this opened up the whole question, for now it appeared probable that all the riches I had seen at the temple were the property of John Mallerdean and Colonel Keith, who had finished their work and were possibly leaving China, knowing that Ho was doomed and they with him if they lingered; and the former had used it as a bait to draw the half-breed from the real treasure. Good man, John Mallerdean! That girl, Sie, came honestly by her fine courage and quick wits. They were a better heritage than even her ocean-blue eyes.

"Forgive the dullness of this contemptible one," I said, feeling a worm before his calm judgment. "Your rebuke is well deserved, most wise, and I accept it humbly. Does your inspired wisdom then believe I have seen nothing of the true treasure as yet?"

"Nothing. John Mallerdean took his secret with him. But return to the temple and question and observe with caution—such caution as you would use in approaching a sleeping tiger, for the Empress is up and doing."

I meditated.

"And your ancestor, wise one—

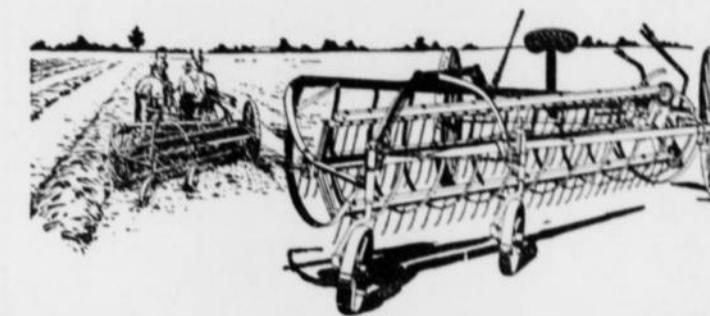
Can your supernatural intelligence decipher his hint of the Thousand Wise Men?"

"Not as yet. But now I know the time has come I will use all my means to decipher it. What he said before death was set aside as the delirium of a dying man, and I should not now be repeating it but that your bond with John Mallerdean gives it life. The conversation between the two men was overheard by the wife of my ancestor and she repeated it on her deathbed to my grandfather, her son, and it has floated down like a straw on a river. It was thought they were jesting with death."

"Men have done that before!" I said. "Perhaps it was no more."

We sat silent, with the wind softly lifting the willow branches and the crystal wind bells suspended to them—a day and place of peace if it had not been for the booming of the guns. That scarcely ceased night or day. It was a mystery to many how the legation contrived to reply—whence their store of

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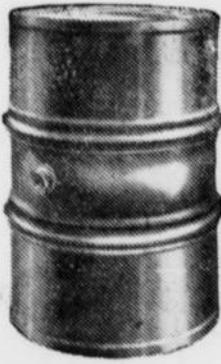
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ammunition was drawn. I lived in terror those days of hearing the answering rattle cease, for that silence would mean the end.

And as we sat the blind man said suddenly:

"Repeat your story from the beginning," and composed himself to listen.

I did so, touching every detail, however small, for I knew a master mind was listening who would not be swayed aside from the truth by anything he heard, and would perceive a clue where I saw nothing. He put his finger on it instantly.

"The river before you climbed to the temple—What was its name?"

"The Flying Tiger!" I said, a blaze of light bursting on my dull brain.

"Of course," he said composedly. "That is your clue. That river will lead you to the secret. As to the Thousand Wise Men—it will come in due time. No need for haste. The Empress must be dealt with first. Keep your own counsel. And now tell me who comes, for I hear steps."

It was more than I could, for he had the amazing perception of the blind developed even beyond what is usual in them. Quite two minutes elapsed before I saw Sie descending the marble steps that led to the Empress's quarters, and even then I could hear nothing for she came like a roseleaf floating on a breeze. I stood up, conscious that my heart was beating.

Let me recall that little gracious figure as she glided toward us in the declining sunshine, for I had never had the chance to study her before. I can never say she walked, for that word fails utterly to convey the melting grace of every movement. In her long, swathed, brocaded coat of peach-blossom satin with a rich bordering of worked flowers, you could not see her little feet. You could not see her little hands for the splendid sleeves that fell like drapery below them. Her face was no more Chinese than the Empress's. The Manchu type, especially in these highly-bred women, is much nearer to the European. Her eyes had not the Chinese slant. They looked out straight and clear under the Mallerdean black brows. The nostrils were delicately cut, the mouth beautiful with a fruitlike fullness of the little lower lip where it kissed the upper—ininitely seductive. Put my cousin Sie in our dress, and who would guess her strange eventful history? None. And if any think I exaggerate—let him look at the portraits of the Manchu Empress among her court ladies and he will see that many of them might pass unnoticed in Paris or London except for their beauty. Not that it matters. I know beauty when I see it, be it East or West, and Sie was like a rose in June, with her black hair smooth as satin over her jasmine brows.

As we both rose and bowed before her, she came and saluted us and said softly:

"The message of the Empress. She has read the words of the illuminated sage and she commands that he and his disciple attend her at the Hour of the Dog, bringing with them her completed horoscope."

She made as if to go, but I intervened.

"My cousin," I said, "this superior man knows our story. If you have time to spare I would tell you a part of it in his venerable presence."

She looked startled for a moment—a ripple on the surface, and then with a look of perfect trust, replied:

"My cousin, you are as my brother. What then have I to fear? What you think well is well, and I bow before the venerable person who condescends to be interested in this humble woman."

I cannot express how much her words delighted me. There was a straight, direct courage about her that was the last thing I could expect from an Oriental woman. It opened the way of hope for us both as nothing could have done. If she understood and dared, if we acted together with the blind man to back us, I believed we might yet be too much for the Empress and Li Lien-ying.

She stayed half an hour by the little jewelled watch at her girdle. She sat on a marble bench beside us, and listened with absorbed interest to my story

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of the Temple of the August Peace. I had such faith in her by this time that I told it all as straight and true as I had told it to Yang Lien and the blind man. She paled a little on hearing the frightful fate of her great-great-grand-parents, but after all—even in China the passionate emotions can hardly reach over four generations, and I could see that it was my connection with it and with her that naturally interested her most.

Twice Li Lien-ying passed and shot a look of approval at our little group of three. He had an absolute and well-founded reliance on Sie's powers of beguilement, and I could see the greed in his eyes and the covert leer of satisfaction. It pleased me uncommonly—considering all things.

When I had finished my story and the blind man had added his, she was in possession of all our facts, and I begged her to give us hers. She spoke modestly but clearly.

"Wise and learned man, I have but little to say to you and my honored cousin, for what knowledge and insight has a woman? I have been as a bird blown down a great wind with no power against it. The child of whom you heard in your vision in the temple was placed, as the priest told you, in the noble Yang family of Peking, Manchus and courtiers, and there at the age of sixteen she married a great Minister of State who took her for her beauty and accomplishments. The Emperor who hated Ho died, killed by lightning at Jehol, and the family rose high in Court favor with succeeding Emperors and at the time I was born it seemed that we were among the greatest. Then my father offended the present Empress by memorializing against her extravagance and ill living, and he was beheaded and my mother committed suicide and I was left desolate at the age of four. All my father's possessions were taken by the Crown and I owe the very garments I wear to the bounty of the Empress. I am now eighteen, and I am told that in a year I shall be married, but to whom I cannot tell."

"My noble daughter, is the Motherly Countenance harsh to you?" asked the blind man.

"Harsh even to blows, great sage. But not only to me— You know her temper."

"I know it. Then do you desire deliverance?"

"With tears and prayers."

"What would you do if you were free?"

"Venerable sage, I hear that there are many girls in this my country now who desire education and the power it brings. If I had the money of which my good cousin speaks I would go to Europe and be taught, returning to teach these pitiable ones who walk in a great darkness of ignorance."

He smiled with approval.

"My noble daughter, it is a good thought. Doubtless it comes from your ancestral spirits who were learned people. I believe a life new and beneficial will be yours. But great perils must first be met and conquered. Have reliance on your cousin. In his country women are not always the prey and man the hunter. They clasp hands as equals. I desire that before me and in the presence of the all-seeing heaven and earth he swears to protect you as his sister until he places you in safety where you would be."

If I had needed inspiring, his calm confidence and Sie's would have touched me to the quick, but I did not. I was already her sworn knight bound to the great adventure. Her blue eyes fettered and armed me. Her courage delighted me. It was worth fighting for a comrade like that. I laid my hand in the blind man's and swore by the all-viewing heaven and earth that I would be a true man to my kindred blood, and would set the girl free to follow her own desire. And, when I turned and looked at her, two tears that made her eyes April bright were clinging to her long black lashes. I thought it was then that I began to love her, but who can trace the mysterious beginnings? There came a time when I thought I never had done anything else.

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CHAPTER VII

With this information the blind man was able to tell me a little more of her family when she left us. All China knew of the fearless Manchu nobleman, Ching Chi, who, sickening at the degeneracy of the once conquering Manchu Dynasty, like Yang Lien, dared to give the Empress his rebuke. There had been a friendship between his father and the Empress which perhaps gave him courage to attempt the impossible, but it did not save him. Later I saw the memorial he sent her and understood with joy that if Sie inherited valor from John Mallerdean she did so also and at closer quarters from her own father, a true patriot if ever there was one.

It was the Hour of the Dog when we again entered the Hall of Reception on our knees. The scene was set exactly as before. The Empress on her stately chair, raised a little above us, the Empress Consort, who was understood to share all her statecraft, beside her, watchful and sinister, Li Lien-ying at the other side, Sie in the background.

We made the kowtow and respectfully awaited commands; I, meanwhile, taking what glimpses I could in an exceedingly cramped position.

The Empress almost looked her age; the anxiety and furious tempers of the last few days were telling visibly on her. The eyes were set in dark puffy rings, and the flesh beneath them was discolored. The lines at the corners of her mouth looked indented and seemed to pull the lips down. Her honoriess of speech were scanty and evidently she had no time for politeness. She spoke with stern brevity.

"Blind man, I commanded you to see. Why was this young man used?"

"Celestial Majesty, I, an old man, was so weary that my spirit had no strength for the chariot of vision. I sent him instead and will guarantee his sight for true. His wings are strong; his eyes clear."

"Then I demand that he now be sent to see."

I dared not attempt any signal, and no word was possible. I caught a glimpse of Sie's face white as death behind the chair. She did not know what to fear, yet feared unspeakably.

The blind man drew from his bosom the crystal—held it up, and commanded me to look at it. I stared dully at it and the light began to waver and swim in its ball like a moon. I felt my brain dazing—dazing. The figures about me wavered and blurred and disappeared. Suddenly and amazingly I heard the blind man's voice in some strange language utterly unknown to me. What was it? I could not even tell that much, not a word could I understand. My fainting brain argued: "Foolish—foolish. I cannot understand"; and then gradually my reason lost hold, virtually dead for a time, and in that new strange sphere I understood his words as if they were my own. "Understand and speak in this language and no other, and, when you wake, forget." Then all wavered into dark and quiet.

I knew no more until the picture came, and then I saw the dingy Mohammedan mosque at Kuan Shih about twenty miles from Peking (a place I had often ridden through), and a small crowd of village people gaping and staring about it at the Empress as I had seen her before in the coarse clothes of a Chinese peasant woman. Her hair was dressed flat to her head, unlike the splendors of the black-winged Manchu headdress she almost always wore. She was getting out of a common country cart, travel-stained, old, weary—without any of the accessories of royalty. But I knew her—who could mistake the imperious anger of her face? The Emperor dismounted listlessly from another cart—the doors of the Mosque were open, prepared to offer them a miserable refuge. She made a motion of disgust and fatigue to a man at her elbow. Hush!—I could hear. The Emperor, seeming to pluck up a little spirit, looked sullenly about him.

"We have to thank the Boxers for this!" he said.

A sordid, incredible, revolting picture of royalty in deserved downfall. I saw many more details than it is needful to tell here. Mule litters setting out;

couriers arriving; confusion; noise. Then darkness.

I came back confusedly and slowly without the dimmest notion at first where I was. I was lying on the ground, the blind man touching my nostrils with some essence. The first thing I heard consciously was the Empress' raging, furious.

"What? Never! It cannot be. You have interpreted wrongly. Wake him. Drag him up that he may speak for himself. Ask him here—before me. Say no word to him in that spirit talk. I will have no cheating. Speak—or it will be the worse for you."

So she raged on. The essence recovered me to that same strange lucidity of mind that I had experienced before. I remembered all but what I had seen—that had disappeared like mist from a looking-glass, but I knew the blind man had spoken in a strange tongue before I was dispatched on my errand, and I trusted to Providence for the rest.

I got slowly on to my knees in the orthodox position.

"Repeat to me what you have seen just now."

"Sacred Majesty, I cannot. I forgot."

She showed her teeth at me in a kind of snarl.

"If I have it flogged out of you with bamboos, can you remember?"

"Sacred Majesty, ask the sage. He knows what I saw. I know nothing."

"What did you see yesterday? You wrote it down for your master. You know?"

I dared not refuse. I repeated the paper we had sent by Sie.

"True, that is it." Then, turning to the blind man: "He spoke in an unknown tongue. Did you interpret truly?"

"Truly, Augustness."

"Then you declare that the Court is to flee before the Allies?"

"I declare it, and am willing to perish if it be not true. The sight cannot err."

"Do we return?"

"The sight cannot go far into the future. Its domain is chiefly the past and present. I cannot tell. Beyond a few months, the images waver like reflections in water. But the horoscope reveals this."

"What was the language he spoke?"

"I cannot tell. In this state all languages can be spoken and understood. When it is past they are forgotten."

She paused and considered.

"Bring here the earlier horoscope."

While he was gone she leaned her arm on a rest beside her and her chin on her hand, staring with stern fixed face into the gathering gloom of the piled shadows in the corners of the hall. She was awe-striking then, I own. I could read the dominating power that had put her where she was, the arbitress of millions of fates. Still as death we all waited. Presently she said in a low voice that yet was terrible:

"The Son of Heaven—is it true that I ascend on the dragon the next day following his death?"

"Augustness, it is true. This I know for certain, having had it by many means of knowledge, which all agree in one."

"Strange!" she said, and relapsed into meditation.

When Li returned with a cylindrical case in his hand, the sound of his step was relief for it relaxed a tension scarcely endurable. He unrolled the paper before her, and she read, holding the new one in her hand for comparison.

As she read I ventured a look at Se. The color had returned to her face, her eyes were steady and calm. Whatever my ordeal had been, I read that I had passed through it without betrayal. I hoped once more. Presently the Empress laid down both papers.

"Blind man, the predictions of your earlier horoscope have been fulfilled. You are a great sage. I prize your counsel above any I possess for you have the courage to speak truth, and the rest tremble and fawn and lie. Now tell me, what shall I do? Great are my straits."

"Sacred Majesty, outside the sight I have no wisdom. I, with my disciple, can see sights, but how to deal with them is a ease for the mighty, not for

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this contemptible one. I lay my hand on my mouth."

She meditated a moment, staring into the gloom.

"In dealing with the rulers of other countries," she said at last, "the wise Chia Li said long since that the right course is to tempt them with all the allurements. Presents of wealth. Rich food and banquets. Musical maidens, fine jewels and beautiful women to stimulate affection, to express honeyed sentiments, to treat one's inferiors as equals. This is the way to win their friendship and deceive them for our good. What think you, blind man, of this course of conduct? Gain them I must."

"That it well befits your sacred Majesty and that it is the wisest wisdom this world has to offer," he replied meekly; and well could I read the inner meaning of his words! She could not, and smiled gratified.

"Li Lien-ying, go out and instantly dispatch a magnificent gift of foods to the legations. Have a letter written in my name stating that I am tortured with anxiety for their fate, and that my righteous indignation with the Boxers needs only an opportunity to be washed out in their blood. Write all I would say if—if this were what I truly meant and believed. Blind sage, it is certain that I must flee!"

Li was going out quickly, when she recalled him.

"Send a necklace of pearls to the chief lady and tell her I recall with tears the happy day when we met, and pray to the all-viewing heaven for a return to those friendly joys."

He disappeared. The Empress Consort leaned over her and whispered something. She spoke again:

"Disciple of the sage, again I ask you, what is the truth as to the jade dragon? Be it known to you that it was a part of the riches of the rich man Ho, condemned to die by the illustrious Emperor Chia Ching, and it is included in certain lists presented to the throne. But when the authorities seized this treasure, the dragon with much else was gone, and from that day has not been seen. Now, if you will speak truth and point the way to the recovery of this treasure, enormous rewards shall be yours, riches, a bride of the most beautiful, high in favor, and a place at Court where your wisdom shall be richly rewarded daily. Honor, wealth, beauty—these are the rewards I promise."

I could see the glitter of the Empress Consort's eyes. She had very much the temperament of her imperial aunt, but without the dignity and the implacable exterior to hide her thoughts when she would. Where the other was terrible she was waspish. She looked now as though she were about to sting! I knocked my head three times on the ground.

"Celestial Empress, I have nothing to add to what I formerly had the honor to present before the throne. I was on a journey and in passing through the village of Kao-ping my foot struck this precious thing in the Woodpecker Lane. How precious it was I knew not. That is all I know."

"How should such a thing come in a village lane?"

"Celestial Empress, bands of brigands were roaming the country and more than one person found traces of their passing. I have no other suggestion to make."

Again the Empress Consort whispered. The other went on as if she had heard nothing.

"If later any deceit were discovered, your perspicuity would know what to expect. Now rise and depart, having taken your reward."

She placed a little casket containing two pearls, a larger and a smaller in my hand. We edged out backward, kneeling, and the last sight I saw was the vast hall, heaped with shadows, the Empress's white face in the gloom, with the figures of the Empress Consort and She rigid on either side of her chair. An impressive sight. One might take it for an omen of the destiny overtaking her dynasty—fading into the gloom.

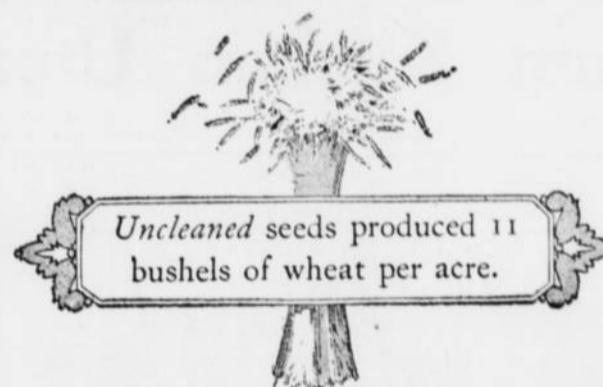
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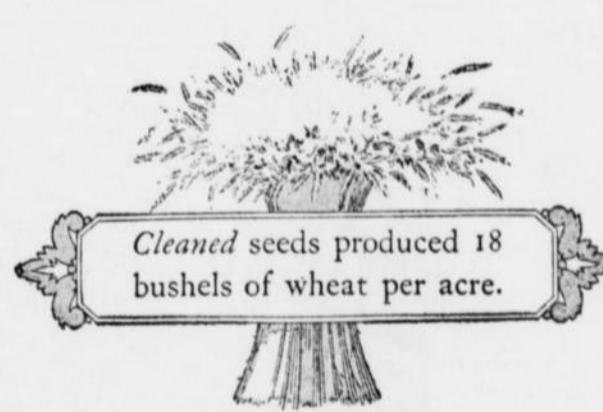
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How it paid this farmer to clean wheat seeds



According to a prominent farm paper it cost this western farmer 32 cents per acre to clean wheat seeds at planting time. But the cleaned seeds produced 18 bushels of wheat per acre, as against an 11-bushel yield for uncleaned seeds which were planted in another part of the same field. And the grain from the cleaned seeds brought 15 cents more per bushel.

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Nor is that all. Mobiloil leaves surprisingly little carbon. It also provides the best protection against undue wear and unexpected breakdowns. By the year and by the mile, Mobiloil is actually the cheapest oil to use.

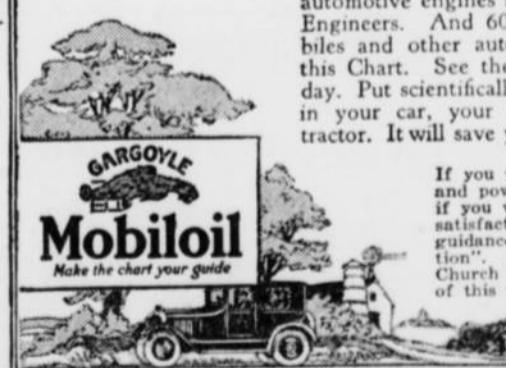
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| " (other mod's) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
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| Durant 4 ... | A | Arc | A | Arc | Arc | Arc |
| Essex ... | Arc | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
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| " (other mod's) | A | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc |
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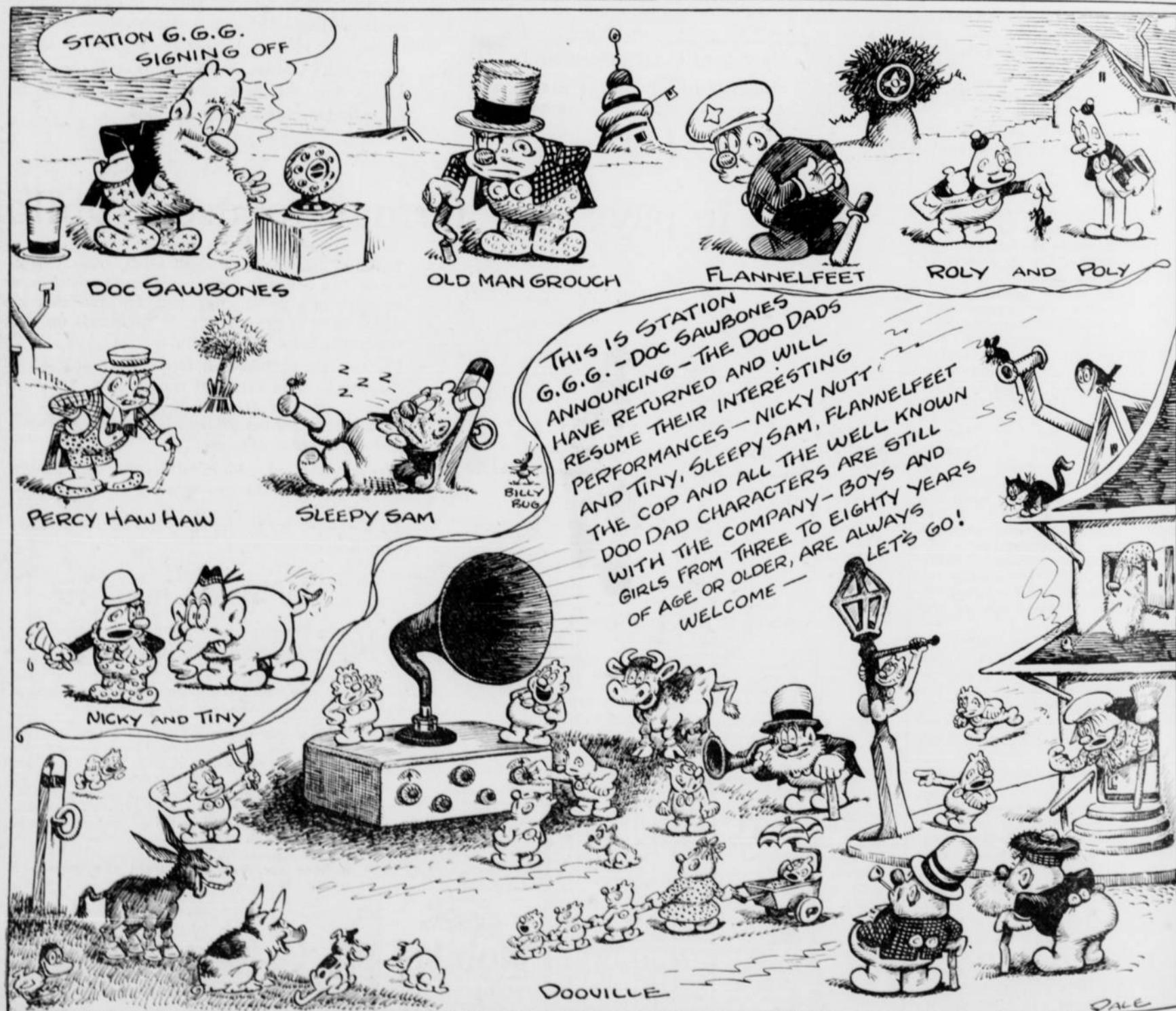
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The Return of the Doo Dads

Since the announcement of the return of Arch. Dale to the staff of The Guide, old admirers of the Doo Dads have pestered him in prose and poetry to bring back Doc Sawbones and his merry company who brought so much cheer to readers of this page for well nigh 10 years. Mr. Howlett's little plea is just a sample.

So here we are again. Not a soul is

missing. Old Doc is present in person as the schoolmaster, physician, judge and jury, mayor and corporation—in fact in any capacity where wisdom, kindness and firmness can be of service. The bad boys, Roly and Poly will again harass poor Old Man Grouch; and Flannelfeet, that pompous representative of the law, will try to keep Nicky Nutt and Tiny in order. Don't miss the Doo Dad page.

Give Us the Doo Dads

Give us back the Doo Dads,
Those funny little chaps;
Nicky Nutt and Tiny,
In their little wee Scotch caps.

Flannelfeet, the Copper,
And old Doc Sawbones, too;
Those would always keep you
From feeling kind of blue.

Old Man Grouch, the groucher,
Was always in his place;
And forever waiting
To smack poor Nicky's face.

Now Mr. Dale I pray you,
For everybody's sake;
Don't let our friends the Doo Dads die.
They always took the cake.

By F. W. Howlett, Ypres, Sask.

Our National Statesmen Get Down to Business

Continued from Page 3

his mouth he emits platitudes. When Meighen erupts the output makes trouble in his party. When he explains the trouble is intensified.

Is Mr. Meighen making any progress in Quebec? Not if the ancient province knows itself. Senators L'Esperance and Webster are now his accredited lieutenants down there. They are at war with most of the few members Quebec contributes to the Conservative following at Ottawa. They are making Mr. Meighen trouble in Ontario by circularizing the Hamilton speech among the habitants. They can't catch any Quebec seats with that kind of bait. They may lose some that they've got. They are sure to cause the loss of some in Ontario. For the Tory party robbed of the flag is in sore straits. And if the Hamilton speech is the policy of the Tory party the flag must go into cold storage. So there you are. And there the Tory party is. And there it seems destined to stay.

Naturally as the days go by and the government becomes fixed in its position you hear less of successors to



When Hugh Guthrie pictured the Laurier tariff as an ideal one his Tory friends looked glum.

Premier King. When his government trembled in the balance and a seatless premier sat in the seclusion of his office while Hon. Ernest Lapointe led a fight for life on the floor of parliament, there were moments when it looked as if the doctrine of predestination had become unhinged. It seemed that the man foreordained to become premier of Canada had also been predestined to an early political demise. Some Frenchmen could be heard to whisper "Why should we go outside our own people when we have a better leader in Hon. Ernest Lapointe?" Others with a protectionist twist to their political faith sometimes went so far as to murmur "If you Tories had a leader there would be coalition government in a week."

But now the whisperings have died away. Frenchmen who openly cursed King and secretly detested Progressives have realized that for a year or two at least they have to do with conditions and not ideals. They have decided that the least said is soonest mended and—"all is quiet on the Potomac."

A Ginger-Groupless Session

Is the majority opposed to Meighen sufficient to permit King to carry on with comfort? This question was asked of a very prominent member of the cabinet the other day. He smiled. "As a matter of fact" he declared "things run smoother with the smaller group of Progressives than they did with the big group of the last parliament. Then there were so many of them that bunches of them were constantly putting on demonstrations of independence. There was always a danger that too many of these outbursts might occur at the same time and spell disaster. Now it is different, they all have to stay put."

And sure it is that we haven't heard much about the "Ginger Group" this session.

Bigger Crops and Cheaper Fords

Nor did the Robb budget add anything to the government's list of troubles. It left the last of the farmers off the list of those from whom income tax is exacted. It lowered the price of automobiles. And in this advanced age when man's crying need is an auto what fault can be found with a government that provides a cheaper machine and, by cutting the income tax, more money to pay for it.

Then again the financial review was skilfully written. It pictured prosperity smiling on a debt ridden country in which Jack Canuck is trudging gaily homeward with a surplus that bulges his pockets. By comparison a railway

deficit is produced that looks like cigarette money.

Back in the good old days some wise chap murmured "Put not your trust in princes." In this more modern age, when a first-class accountant has more to do with the general happiness than a prince, this has been changed to read "put not your trust in figures." Neither will fancy figuring pay a country's debt. So enquiry at the cashier's window will reveal a still sizeable railway deficit. As to the surplus it might be well to try out the restored penny postage with a follow-up letter trying to locate it.

However, the whole tone of the budget was cheerful. It showed that a couple of good crops can do more towards making a nation prosperous than all the laws that even a Woodsworth could propose.

Yes, We'll Have No Election

Nor did Hon. Hugh Guthrie, who, in the absence of Sir Henry Drayton through illness, essayed the part of financial critic, find his new job an easy one. He was forced to admit a measure of increased prosperity for which the government took credit. And when he dodged his early affiliations by picturing the Laurier tariff as the ideal one his Tory friends looked glum. Mr. Guthrie criticized most budgets since Confederation with the exception of the 1926 edition. Even that he admitted had sins of omission. And the bean-fed Tories went home asking one of the other "When is Meighen going to break away from these union government Grits. Isn't there a Tory in the pack who can be used to take an occasional trick?"

Yes, that budget sounded so good from a vote-getting standpoint that a whisper went around among the Tories "It means an election before fall." But it doesn't. And for the reason that nobody wants an election. The government doesn't want an election for the reason that it doesn't see where it could gather in enough more seats to give it a majority over all. The Tories don't want an election because with the Hamilton speech, further disaffection in Quebec, and Mr. Meighen's winning ways, the wisest of them doubt if they'd come back with as many seats as they have now. The Progressives don't want an election because no election could improve the preferred position in which they now find themselves. Also, lastly but not least, the \$4,000 per is always with us. Its tender influence is always effective when members of any party get angry and threaten to act independent like.

No there will be no election. But if the Progressives grow too hungry the government can point to the Robb budget and whisper "That would make a pretty fair platform to go to the country on." And that whisper might cause said Progressives to pause and reflect. Meanwhile the government is taking steps to solve a great national secret. It has appointed a commission of three wise men to discover the meaning of those fateful words "maritime rights." The commission is headed by Sir Andrew Duncan who has been foolish enough to take a job Dr. Magill of Winnipeg dodged.

And while listening for the verdict give heed to the definition of one who has grown grey in politics.

"Maritime rights" he opined, "consist of the inalienable right of the best families to have their sons appointed brakemen on the Intercolonial and to have the rest of the family travel on passes."

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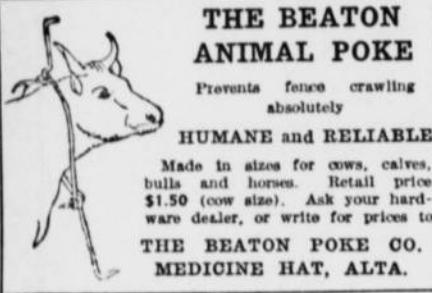


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TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, roan, two years old, with papers. For information, write A. Bell, Cedoux, Sask.

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, one year old. John Clark, Binder, Sask.

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WANTED—HAMPSHIRE WEANLING BOAR, J. Lane, Madison, Sask.

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LIVESTOCK

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SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH PIGS, three to six months old, either sex, choice stock, prices \$15 to \$35. S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta. 1-4

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS—CHOICELY BRED, farrowed March 10, March 14, April 4th, either sex, \$10, eight weeks old, papers and crate included. Also Canada field peas, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. Shoemaker, Grand View, Man. 15-2

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NUBIAN MILK GOATS, FRESHEN APRIL, fine family milkers for private use. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 1-3

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WRITE NOW FOR MY 14TH ANNUAL CATALOGUE, describing one of Canada's largest poultry breeding farms, and giving useful information on feeding poultry, etc. White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, very vigorous, heavy-laying strains. "It pays to get the best." L. F. Solly, Stonewall, Man. 15-3

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SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCK, government approved, \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron, 300-egg strain, selected winter layers, \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man. 15-3

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PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, 15 for \$1.50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. H. Snider, Cardin, Sask. 12-5

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SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 per 100; culled flock. Malcolm McGregor, Carman, Man. 1-3

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PURE S. C. B. MINORCA HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00, 15. Government culled hens. Cockerels recommended by Department, Ottawa. R. Lloyd, Roanville, Sask. 14-5

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WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS, LAYERS, eggs, \$2.20; 50, \$6.50. William Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 15-3

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, FROM five times government inspected flock, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Wm. White, Killam, Alta.

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.00 dozen. George Newsome, Box 370, Regina, Sask. 14-4

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, males used from prize winners, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.75. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Toftield, Alta. 14-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, single comb, winter laying strain, \$1.50 setting, prepaid. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 14-3

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 15. S. M. Newton, Dalemead, Alta. 11-5

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McOPA (REGISTERED), BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, winners Provincial Egg-Laying Contests, Brandon, 1923, three seconds; 1924, second and third; 1925, two firsts for yearly work. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30; \$6.00 per 45; specials, \$7.00 per 15; clears replaced. All males used from over 200 to 272-egg hens. Our 1925 contest pen is leading for highest number of eggs, also have high hen. Flag stations remit extra. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BROTHERS TO my pen, Provincial Egg-laying Contest, which laid 458 eggs to 20 February, also highest individual pullet in contest, fine vigorous birds, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets and hens, \$2.00 and \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00, special pen. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-2

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM HIGH contest record strains, mated to banded R.O.P. and pedigree males, direct from winner Manitoba Laying Contest, 1924 and 1925, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 14-2

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes with cups, medals, Regina, Toronto, Detroit; Lady G. laid 237 eggs ten months, 61 eggs 61 days. Beauty and production combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; eggs, 20¢. each. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 10-6

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, TWO PENS mated and inspected by Federal Government, winter egg producers, \$1.50, and \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 and \$8.00 per 100. Hans Christian, Red Willow, Alta.

WHITE ROCKS—HATCHING EGGS OF 282- egg strain, mated to cock birds of a high producing flock, from one of the big White Rock breeders in the States, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings, \$5.00. \$8.00, 100. William Burrows, Lanfine, Alta. 10-6

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING eggs—Johnston's strain of Ottawa laying contest fame. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Russel II, Man. 15-3

POLTRY WANTED—50 WELL BRED, GOOD laying strain Plymouth Rock birds, 1925 hatch. Will pay 75¢ t.b. Flaxcombe, Sask. S. M. Webb, Flaxcombe, Sask.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RECORD OF PER- formance winners, \$3.00 15; Manitoba approved flock, \$8.00 100; \$2.00 15. Enquiries invited. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 10-7

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—HATCHING eggs, from Manitoba approved flock. Matings, \$8.00 per 100. Prices of special matings on request. Mrs. H. W. Belfrey, Melita, Man. 11-6

BARRED ROCK SETTING EGGS, \$1.00 FOR 15. Mrs. Hoffman, Borden, Sask. 14-3

POULTRY

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BABY CHICKS, hatching eggs. Barred Rocks, government approved flocks. Catalog. Alex. Taylor Hatchery, Winnipeg

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 setting, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8.00, 100. Hullied White Sweet Clover, \$5.00, hundred. R. F. Russell, Box 34, Morris, Man. 1-6

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks, dark mating, exhibition quality, government inspected, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. Wm. Buttar, Zealandia, Sask. 1-2

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY exhibition hens and E. B. Thompson males: \$2.00 per 15 eggs, \$10 per 100. Light mating only. Mrs. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 1-6

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM HIGH contest record strain, mated to R.O.P. pedigree males, \$1.50 per 15. P. P. Bergmann, Box 14, Plum Coulee, Man. 14-2

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, UNI- versity's heaviest laying strains, breeding pens selected by government expert, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 100. C. Genge, Gildford, Sask. 14-5

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCH- ing eggs, Manitoba approved flock, 100 for \$8.00, 15 for \$2.00. Watson Crossley, Grand View, Man. 14-5

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM our well-known government approved flock, headed by imported males, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 30. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 14-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK hatching eggs, from Manitoba approved flock, good laying strain, \$1.75 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. A. McLardy, Miami, Man. 14-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 209-EGG HENS, mated to brothers of leading pullet, provincial contest. Settings, \$2.00; specials, \$5.00. Chicks, 30 cents. Ed Bennett, Harris, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 260-egg strain, hens, and cockerels from Guild's 294-egg strain, 15, \$2.00, 100 for \$8.00. Ted Wolff, Stalwart, Sask. 14-3

PARKS' BARRED ROCKS, EGG-BRED, 36 years, and Martin's Regal Wyandottes, all from imported eggs, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Pittman, Wauchop, Sask. 1-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—PEN IN fourth place in Brandon contest, high hen in two last Brandon contests. Records, 273 and 270 eggs. \$1.50 for 15 eggs, \$2.75 for 30, \$7.00 for 100 eggs. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 1-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BROTHERS TO my pen, Provincial Egg-laying Contest, which laid 458 eggs to 20 February, also highest individual pullet in contest, fine vigorous birds, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets and hens, \$2.00 and \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00, special pen. Henry Barton, Roland, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE—B. P. ROCK EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, \$1.50 per setting, \$7.00 per 100. Flock under approved system for six years. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, government approved, \$8.00 for 100; \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Witter, Cordova, Man. 1-3

EGGS FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY prize-winning strain of Barred Rocks, only \$2.50 per 15 eggs. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 14-6

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 AND \$3.00. Eggs, \$1.75 per 15. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 14-2

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCKS— Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$8.00 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, HEAVY- laying strain, 15; \$2.00; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$7.50. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 14-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILDF'S BRED-TO- lay strain, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. S. Forrest, Manitou, Man. 14-3

EGGS, B

POULTRY

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES. Rose Comb, University strain, selected stock. Careful packing guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. from government approved flock, headed by record of performance males. \$1.50 setting, \$6.00, 100. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. from government inspected flock, bred-to-lay, prize-winning strain. \$2.00, 15; \$8.00, 100. H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM R.O.P. and registered hens, \$4.00 each; eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$10 per 100. Fred Finch, Langton, Sask. 11-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. Martin and University strain, \$1.50 a setting; \$8.00, 100. George Bird, Box 139, Viking, Alta. 1-2

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES. 15, \$1.50. Everbearing Progressive strawberry plants, \$4.50, 100. John Young Empress, Alta. 14-5

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. from real laying strain, outstanding matings. Write for mating list. J. Victor Walls, Pipestone, Man. 14-5

MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. males used are Martin's own raising. Hatching eggs, 30, \$2.50, 100, \$7.50. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 14-3

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching. \$1.75 per setting; large, heavy layers. A. C. Miller, Roland, Man. 14-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. from heavy winter strain, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 14-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. from Government selected hens only, 15 eggs, \$2.00. Fred Reeder, Arcola, Sask. 14-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice, Man. 14-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. Martin's strain, Government culled pen \$1.50 per setting. W. Knight, Ogema, Sask. 14-3

JUST \$1.70, 15 PURE-BRED ROSE COMBED White Wyandotte eggs. Annie Young, Bredenbury, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 per setting; heavy laying and size combined. Frank Graves, Asquith, Sask.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6.50; heavy layers. Guild's strain R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 11-6

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$2.00 each. Also eggs, \$2.00 per setting. C. M. Gossard, Shackleton, Sask. 10-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.75; eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. All express prepaid. J. Dunkerley, Carlyle, Sask.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleda, Man. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Donald, Lawson, Sask.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15 EGGS, \$1.50. A. Heise, Kindersley, Sask. 15-3

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting: \$5.00, 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta.

Registered Seeds

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well on any soil that will grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on hardy Alberta grown, government inspected and guaranteed Grimm seed that can now be secured direct from the growers at the lowest prices ever offered. Registered grade in sealed sacks wholesale in 1,000 pound lots 30c and retail 40c per pound. Other grades at proportionately lower prices. Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association, Brooks, Alta. 10-5

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, MANITOBA grown, 10 and 20-pound sacks, 55c per pound, \$50 per 100 pounds. Arthur S. Forster, Peterborough, Man. 11-4

SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED No. 1 MARIGOLD, from clean land, registered seed and clean for seeding, \$1.75 bushel. J. A. Spenst, Rothesay, Sask. 10-6

OUR OATS AWARDED PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP! Second generation, registered. \$1.25 Richard Harrison, Okotoks, Alta. 11-1

Various

BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT The earliest hard spring wheat. Beardless, stiff straw, 10 to 14 days earlier than Marquis. 10 bus., \$2.50 bus.; 25 bus., \$2.25 bus.; 50 bus. and over, \$2.00 bus.

ARTHUR PEAS

A large, early field pea, bred by the late Dr. Saunders of Ottawa. Sown on May 21, 1925, yielded 30 bus. per acre. Over 10 bus., \$2.50 bus.; under 10 bus., \$2.75 bus. Bags 25c extra. ABRAM A. GRÖBB, TREHERNE, MAN.

SEED WHEAT, UNIVERSITY 222, PER BUSHEL. \$3.00; Renfrew, per bushel, \$3.50; 1925 Altaswede Red Clover seed, 35 cents pound for less than 100 pounds, for 200 pound lots, 30 cents pound. W. Chalmers, Edmonton, South, Alta. 12-5

SELLING—BUCKWHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.25 bushel, sacked. T. J. Irvine, Morris, Man.

Flax

GIANT ARGENTINE FLAX SEED—BOLES and seed half to three-quarters as large again as Common or Premost flax, \$3.50 bushel, sample 10c. Government control certificate. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 1-2

REGISTERED CROWN FLAX, GRADE EXTRA No. 1, third generation, guaranteed free from mustard, germination 94, \$3.00 per bushel, sacked. Either railway. P. F. Bredt, Kenney, Man. 14-5

QUANTITY SEED FLAX, FOURTH PRIZE AT Saskatoon, 1926, heavily cleaned, seed certificate 53-3889, germination 96%, grade No. 1, \$3.00 per bushel. A. W. Lackey, Creelman, Sask. 14-5

WILT-RESISTANT SEED FLAX, GOVERNMENT INSPECTION No. 1 seed, germination 97% free noxious weeds, grown on breaking, \$2.50 bushel, sacked. F. J. Pratt, Reburn, Man.

CROWN FLAX, CLEANED AND BAGGED, from breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Government germination in four days, 99%. H. C. Kiser, Eston, Sask. 12-4

PURE PREMOSST FLAX SEED, NO. 1 GERMINATION, 97%, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged, \$2.50 bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask. 12-4

SELLING—SEED FLAX, CLEANED, BAGGED, government grade one, free from mustard, \$2.50 bushel. W. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Sask. 1-3

NOTICE

TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS
The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

SEEDS

SELLING—FLAX SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED. \$2.60 bushel. Lloyd Whitelock, Imperial, Sask. 1-3

PREMOSST FLAX, GOVERNMENT TEST 93%. \$2.00 bushel, sacks 30c. Stewart McLachlan, Bagot, Man. 1-3

PURE CROWN FLAX SEED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$2.50 per bushel, bags extra. B. E. Lyon, R.R. 3, Brandon, Man. 1-4

GRASS SEED

GRAZIER RYE GRASS

The best strain of Western Rye Grass known. Grown in rows by arrangement with the Scott Experimental Farm. Yields extra heavy hay crops and good aftermath for fall grazing besides. Grade 1 only. Cleaned and sacked, 9c per pound.

Common Rye Grass Seed, Grade 2, 7c.

WHITING SEED FARMS

TRAYNOR, SASK.

YELLOW BLOSSOM AND BRACKEN'S ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER

When buying seed why not get the best? It's good investment to spend 25c extra for seed to get \$2.00 more feed value the following year. Sweet Clover stops soil drifting. Bracken's Arctic will grow on a sand bank, and was bred to stand cold district. Yellow blossom for smaller stocks, smaller roots and heavy percentage of leafage. Government certificate. Each \$10 per hundred.—Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 9c. No. 2, Sc. 1; Western Rye, guaranteed couch free, 7c per pound; Job's Guernsey or Watrous; sacks free. All seed government tested. Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—ARCTIC BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER genuine true strain, scarified and government graded, very fine sample, 10c per pound, bags included; 500-pound lots, 9c; 1,000-pound lots, 9c. R. Diamond, Gladstone, Man. 1-3

SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade 1, germination three days, 85%, five days 89%; hard seed, 1%. Noxious weeds none. Scarified, cleaned, bagged, freight paid on 500, \$9.00, 100. Rabnett, Moosomin, Sask. 14-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED. My Brome seed took first at Provincial Seed Fair, 1925. I am offering seed from same strain, free from quack, cleaned, Sc. pound, sacks extra. George Ross, Elgin, Man. 14-2

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade one, free of noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, 7c per pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 11-5

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 55-3039, germination 95%. Samples. Seven cents per pound, cleaned and sacked. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEAN, HEAVY SEED, high germination, government grade No. 1. Sample free. Price seven cents. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—CLOVER, BROME GRASS, MILLET: government tested. White Blossom sweet clover, Sc. per pound; Brome grass, 7c; Hog Millet, 4 1/4c. J. H. Elliott, Carduff, Sask. 11-5

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade 1, very hardy, 25 cents per pound, bagged. Orders over \$20 freight prepaid. Immediate shipment. A. C. Muir, Ceylon, Ontario. 1-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade No. 1, hand picked in field, free from couch and noxious weeds, prompt delivery, 7c per pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 1-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, SACKED, government germination 98%, no noxious weeds, 6c. per pound. Edw. Brockelbank, Rockhaven, Sask. 14-5

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 93 1/2% GOVERNMENT TEST, No. 2, cleaned, sacked, \$7.50, 100. Orders over 500 pounds, \$7.00, 100. D. Rodgers, Graysville, Man. 12-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, seven cents per pound, sacked. Samples on request. See what you buy. Jas. A. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 1-5

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, no noxious weeds, cleaned, scarified and sacked, grade one, Sc. grade two, 6c. per pound. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 13-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED hulled and tested, 98%, live seed, unscarified, 8c per pound; scarified, 9c. Sample on request. Bags included. W. W. Howell, Dunblane, Sask. 1-5

BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED, tested, 7c. pound, cleaned and sacked. Can ship C.N. or C.P. Wm. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 1-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, SPLENDID SAMPLE, grade one, certificate 55-3493, no primary weed seeds, 96% germination, \$6.00 cwt.; bags 20c. U. B. Ayles, Vonda, Sask. 1-6

SELLING—MEADOW FESCUE, GOVERNMENT TESTED, grade 1, 94% germination, 15c. per pound, bags included. E. T. M. Carter, Petersfield, Man. 14-3

GLENORCHIE FARM OFFERS SWEET CLOVER No. 1 seed, \$8.00, 100; certified potatoes; hardy roses, shrubs, peonies, etc. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 14-3

QUANTITY OF WHITE AND YELLOW SWEET CLOVER clover seed, germination 97%, guaranteed by government test No. 55-2535, \$7.00 100 pounds. Jos. Pantel, Somerset, Man.

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED and sacked, government grade No. 1, germination 97%, free from couch grass and noxious weeds, six cents a pound. Wm. Lees, Kisby, Sask. 14-2

OFFICIALLY GRADED BROME MIXTURE, 75% per cent Brome, 25 per cent Rye grass, 6c. per pound; Rye grass, 6c. per pound; cleaned and sacked. John Haines, Alameda, Sask. 14-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, cleaned, no seed, 6 1/2 cents per pound. Oscar Landstrom, Govan, Sask. 14-3

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, \$10.00 POUNDS, scarified, ready for seeder. Also nursery stock. Green Hill Nurseries, Daleboro, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, 11c. bagged, government No. 1, 93% germination, no weeds. Fred S. Coffey, Daleboro, Sask. 15-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEAN, GOVERNMENT TESTED, 7c. pound; over 500, 6 1/2c. sacks free. Jno. H. Norris, Box 32, Eyebrow, Sask. 15-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, PURCHASED, CLEANED and sacked, seven cents per pound. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta. 15-3

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 7c. pound, government tested, sacks included. George Dunlop, Starbuck, Man.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, government grade, Sc. sacks free. Oscar Landstrom, Govan, Sask. 14-3

MILLET, SIBERIAN, GOVERNMENT TESTED, \$6.00 hundred, bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 14-5

BROME GRASS—GOOD QUALITY SEED FOR SALE, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Apply to J. L. Dismore, Ingelfield, Sask. 14-5

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEEDS, government tested, grade two, bags included. W. H. Butterfield, McCreary, Man. 14-4

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT TESTED, scarified, recleaned, sacked, \$9.00 cwt. W. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 14-3

ALTASWEDE, RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT TESTED, germination, 91%, hardy, 50c., over ten pounds, 45c. W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 14-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT TESTED, germination 97%, seven cents per pound, sacks. R. Plaster, Lockwood, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, cleaned, scarified, sacked, Sc. R. Jamieson, Elm Creek, Man. 14-4

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GOVERNMENT TESTED, scarified, recleaned, sacked, selling at 7c. pound. J. F. Swanson, Sperling, Man. 1-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT TESTED, cleaned and sacked, 6 1/2c. pound. Edwin Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—CAR LOAD AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST 97% GERMINATION. Price 60c., f.o.b. McLean. Smaller quantities bags extra. F. W. Packham, McLean, Sask. 14-3

CAR LOT GARLACH OATS, GERMINATION 94%, 50c. bushel; also quantity second generation Banner oats, field inspected, germination 95% A. W. Fleming, Lac Vert, Sask. 14-2

AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN ON BREAKING, 70c. bushel, sacked. Cummings, Box 54, Strathclair, Man. 14-2

SELLING—ONE CAR FOURTH GENERATION BANNER SEED OATS, PAST FIELD INSPECTION, 45c. bushel, bags extra. Harry Corbett, Benito, Man. 1-3

SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS, POMEROY, 14-2 Roblin, Man.

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD FEED OATS, 30c. bushel. Jas. Clark, Nalberry, Sask. 1-3

The Grain Growers' Guide

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, scarified, germination 94%, sacked, nine cents per pound. Chas. Larsen, La Fleche, Sask. 1-6

BROME GRASS SEED, 7 1/2c. POUND, CLEAN, bags included. Sample on request. R. Ottewell, Arcola, Sask.

SEEDS

Wheat

MARQUIS, NON-REGISTERED, GROWN from first generation registered stock, 99.9% pure and 100% clean, government grade No. 1. Shipin bulk, \$1.60; in bags, \$1.75 per bushel. Spens Bros., Rosethorn, Sask. 14-3

MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION, grown on summerfallow, \$1.60 bushel. Bags extra. Arthur Jesson, Pelly, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—SEED WHEAT, KOTA. FREE from noxious weeds, \$2.00 per bushel. George Mason, Tuffnell, Sask. 14-3

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary

FARMERS, GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR and buy a farm in the Hart district. Canadian National railroad already in and Canadian Pacific will be this summer. Plenty of rain; five bumper crops the last five years. Prices will soon advance. Write for free illustrated booklet. Hart Land Agency, Hart, Sask. 14-6

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Bourgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg. 15-24

SELLING—160 ACRES, THREE MILES SOUTH of Parkman, good prairie land, some bluffs, ideal location for mixed farming, never-falling well, small buildings, clear title, \$750; some cash balance easy. Write Duvenaud, Brunkild, Man. 14-2

FARMS FOR SALE—CATTLE RANCH, 3,000 acres, Alberta, close to station and high school, seven-roomed house, barn cost \$4,000, grain and machinery sheds, profitable going concern, excellent feeding and jobbing farm, \$10 per acre. Hope and Farmer, Vancouver, B.C. 14-3

SNAP, OWING TO AGE—TWO FARMS, GOOD land, extra buildings, wood, water, Dauphin district, 1½ miles town, \$12 acre, cash \$2,400, terms. J. Sieffert, 7973 Columbia St., Vancouver, B.C. 14-2

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemerton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

QUARTER-SECTION, MILE OUT, \$9.00 ACRE: \$100 cash, easy terms. Half-section, seven miles out, improved, \$10 acre; \$300 cash, easy terms. Model 95 automobile, trade for stock. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 11-5

N.E. QUARTER 23-30-3 W. 2, FIVE MILES from Canora, 120 acres broken, serviceable buildings, good water supply, one mile to school. Price reduced to only \$3,750; \$750 cash, balance easy at 5%. Write Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg. 15-5

STOCK FARMS, B.C.—AM OFFERING, SACRIFICE sale to close out estate by October, three blocks in Kootenay Valley, B.C., acreages 36, 469, 640, each a grand stock farm. Particulars, N. Wolverton, Nelson, B.C. 15-5

5,000 FARMS TO CHOOSE FROM, MANY genuine bargains. Catalogue free. Dower Land Company, 1206 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 15-5

MIXED FARM—480 ACRES, WITH OR WITHOUT equipment. Good soil, water, wood, no stone; 30 miles south Winnipeg. A. McVicar, Otterburne, Man.

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRATION Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want. 11-9

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 10-9

SELLING—160 ACRES LAND, QUARTER MILE to school, two miles post office. Write owner, J. W. Sloan, Box 151, Camrose, Alta. 14-2

EQUIPPED HALF, GUERNSEY, \$30 ACRE, \$3,000 cash. Lloyds Land Office, Govan, Sask. 14-3

CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET free map and literature from State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

TEN ACRES IN CALIFORNIA, WANT threshing outfit. Strack, Three Hills, Alta. 14-2

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRATION Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions, preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity. 11-9

FARMS WANTED WITH LIVESTOCK AND machinery. Cash buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg. 14-4

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesmen Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 4311

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 15-5

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

Three-Way PISTON RING CO. GUARANTEED TO STOP OIL PUMPING AND COMPRESSION LEAKS. SAVES RE-GRINDING AND NEW PISTONS. Write: 284 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS; TITAN, CASE and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magnetos, engine wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 50%. Parts for Overlands, Gray Dorts, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., Ltd. 263 to 273 Fort St., Winnipeg. 51-26

NOTICE

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FARM MACHINERY

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg. 12-12

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg. 11-24

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belts, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 15-7

RADIATORS MADE AND REPAIRED FOR cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., manufacturers of Cartridge radiators. 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 1-5

AUTO OR TRACTOR RADIATORS, CLEANED, repaired or recored. Special expert. New method. Brandon Heating and Plumbing Ltd., 144 Twelfth St., Brandon, Man. 12-5

TO EXCHANGE—MAXWELL TOURING FOR Ford roadster. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man. 14-3

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CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 1-13

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CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

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MAGNETO AND RADIO REPAIRS—ALL makes. Also automobile generators and starting motors. Prompt service. Western Ignition Service, 1886 Albert St., Regina, Sask. 1-9

REPAIRS TO GENERATORS, STARTING motors, magnetos. Armatures rewound and repacked. Work guaranteed. Elmer's Ignition and Electric Shop, 1753 Lorne, Regina. Elmer M. Boomhower, Proprietor. 1-6

Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

SELLING—20 NEW SINGLE DISCS FOR Cockshutt drill, \$60. German Bosch magneto, D.U. 4, with impulse starter, \$60 without starter, \$40. International manure spreader, \$75. Van Brunt 18 single press drill, \$75. La Crosse 22 single drill extension hopper, \$60. Deere engine gang, power-lift, two breaker, three stubble bottoms, \$100. Rumely 25 steam rear mount engine, 30 H. boiler, refuted recently, \$1,000. 30-inch Nichols-Shepard separator, \$500. All in good order. D. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—at HALF PRICE, TWO SETS angle lugs for 15-30 McCormick-Deering tractor, size of lugs 14 in. x 5 in., and 22 in. x 3 in., used some. Cost \$40 per set new. Mr. W. C. Williams, Brant, Alta.

SELLING—at TEN-FOOT IN-THROW DEERE trailer disc-harrow, weight, boxes, good condition, little used, \$45. Robert Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 1-3

SELLING—NEARLY NEW MACARTNEY power milker, cheap for cash, or will trade. Owner quitting business. Write Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 14-2

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE plows, Economy drills, Mandt wagons, Janesville plows. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 1-5

FOR SALE—TEN-HORSE MANITOBA EN- gine, perfect condition, on steel wagon trucks, clutch, high tension ignition. Price \$250. R. Baker, Twin Butte, Alta. 1-3

FOR SALE—ONE HOOVER POTATO PLANTER: one Hoover digger; one John Deere six-furrow engine gang, 14-inch. All in A1 shape. J. T. Croft, Carleval, Sask. 14-2

SELLING—ONE H.P. INTERNATIONAL EN- gine, kerosene burner, magneto, best condition, \$36. Five H.P. Eaton engine, battery ignition, good shape, \$50. C. Stallwood, Dunelm, Sask. 1-5

WANTED—SECOND-HAND FLY WHEEL, NO. 333, for 10-20 International single cylinder Mogul tractor or S-16 Mogul. State price. W. McLean, Foote Lake, Sask. 1-5

FOR SALE—25 H.P. CASE STEAM ENGINE: Case separator, six-furrow P. & O. breaker and stubble plow; first-class shape. C. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 1-5

WANTED—FORDSON PULLEY AND GO- vernor. State lowest cash price. Wm. Perkins, Waterfield, Sask. 1-3

EXCHANGE HAMILTON TRIPLE GANG, GOOD as new, for 18-inch breaker, steel beam preferred. O. W. Strand, Erickson, Man. 12-5

FOR SALE—34 H.P. GREAT WEST SIMPLE compound steam engine. Thos. O'Brien, Redvers, Sask. 14-2

WANTED—14-INCH BREAKER BOTTOMS FOR three-furrow John Deere tractor plow, No. 5, Box 132, Lemberg, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—ENGINE BRUSH BREAKER, 20-IN. practically new. D. McLaughlin, Oakville, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—75 CASE STEAM ENGINE: 36-58 steel separator. A snap. A. Ladliaw, Braddock, Sask.

SELLING—ONE 12-INCH VERITY PLOW with breaker and stubble bottoms, in good condition, 65 dollars. C. Adderley, Halbrite, Sask.

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE NO. 40 PLOW: 12-inch, with breaker bottoms, \$65 cash. S. Dowson, Broadview, Sask.

LITTER CARRIER FOR SALE. HERMAN Ebert, Vermilion, Alta. 15-2

FOR SALE—24-INCH JOHN DEERE STEEL plow. O. Schaefer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 15-2

WANTED—TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR. Goodwin, Springwater, Sask.

FOR SALE—SEVEN H.P. IMPERIAL GAS engine, \$150. John Espenel, Cardinal, Man.

SELLING—SINGLE-ROW LISTER, GOOD AS new, \$75. Box 243, Carberty, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—JOHN DEERE THREE- disc plow, new. A. Purvis, Redvers, Sask. 14-2

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The Guide is now published on the FIRST

AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for

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AHEAD of date of issue.

FARM MACHINERY

WANTED—24-INCH BRUSH PLOW. A. Stratton, Donalds, Alta. 1-3

Tractors and Threshers

SELLING—ONE (1) 15-27 CASE TRACTOR: one Fordson, one 10-20 Titan, one two-bottom 12-inch John Deere tractor plow, breaker bottoms; one six-bottom John Deere engine gang, stubble bottoms, two 10-foot double discs, John Deere. For particulars, write Box 94, Brooks, Alta. 15-2

SELLING—COMPLETE STEAM THRESHING outfit, 20-horse Case traction engine, 32-inch Advance separator, in good condition, \$1,200. One complete gas outfit, 15-27 Case traction engine and 26-inch separator, only used four seasons, \$1,600. F. Ruehl, Manor, Sask. 15-2

32-52 NICHOLS-SHEPARD SEPARATOR: 22 horse compound Case steamer; 30-60 Big Four; six-furrow Cockshutt breaker. Sell, or trade for cattle, or what offers for any or all of above? E. T. Scheel, Coulter, Man.

FOR SALE—MOGUL 10-20, READY TO RUN, \$250; three-furrow Hamilton plow, \$125; old 12-20 Mogul, in good order, \$200; five-furrow P. & O., \$75. Cash, or part cash and cattle. Malcolm McLennan, Russell, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALL OH- Pull outfit—Case steam engine, 15-45, and Case steel separator, 28-50, with Garden City feeder, belts complete. Apply to Geo. Jefferson, Mayfield, Man. 15-3

FOR SALE—FORDSON TRACTOR, WITH pulley and governor, \$175; A1 condition. McCartney double action milking machine, new, \$60. H. Roberts, Lemberg, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY TRACTOR, 18-36, done very little work, in first-class condition. Price reasonable. Enquire, A. Poschenrieder, Westbourne, Man. 15-3

SELLING—36-60 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARA- tor, 24-40 new Racine separator, 10-foot Emerson disc harrow; three-run John Deere disc plow. Box 131, Magrath, Alta. 14-2

SELLING—FORDSON TRACTOR, COMPETE- ly overhauled, over-sized pistons; also two-furrow engine gang, cheap for cash. Will trade on good Ford car. R. J. Black, Strathclair, Man. 1-3

HAPPY FARMER, NILSON, C.O.D., PEORIA and Stinson. Case plow, repairs. Genuine Briscoe parts, all at reduced prices. F. N. McDonald & Co., 156 Princess St., Winnipeg. 1-5

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR, in first-class condition, \$100 cash, or trade on second-hand Ford car. Henry Poschenrieder, Westbourne, Man. 15-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND STEEL CASE SEPA- rator, size from 22 to 28 cylinder. Box 157, Lowe Farm, Man. 14-3

SELL OR EXCHANGE—30-60 INTERNATIONAL threshing and plowing outfit. Would consider land or stock. G. Gedcke, Nut Lake, Sask. 1-3

50 TRACTORS, 30 SEPARATORS, STEEL AND wood, all sizes. Bargains. Write for list. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 14-5

20-60 CASE STEAM TRACTOR, GOOD ORDER, \$700. 12 H.P. stationary engine, nearly new, \$150. Elliott & Co., Langham, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—IDEAL RUMELY SEPARATOR, 36- 60, good running order. W. Jones, Kenton, Man. 14-3

SELLING—EVERY 18-36 TRACTOR, IN GOOD condition. G. Torrie, Gibbs, Sask. 14-4

SELLING—22-40 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD condition. Claude Hicks, Marquis, Sask. 14-2

WANTED—SMALL CASE OR FORDSON tractor and plow. H. F. Rollwitz, Lanigan, Sask. 14-3

MISCELLANEOUS

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Dear Ed,

"When you come out here next summer you won't have to light a lamp every time you want to go upstairs to bed or down cellar to get an apple. I decided all of a sudden to buy an electric light plant, and this is the way it happened.

"The other night as I went to finish up the chores—I tripped and fell over a pitch fork that had fallen down.

"As I fell the lantern in my hand crashed against the corner of the box stall—the glass broke—the oil spilled out—and in less time than it takes to say 'Jack Robinson' I had a real fire on my hands.

"In the next few seconds I did a lot of thinking. I had visions of the whole year's crop going up in smoke. Luckily there was a horse blanket hanging near, and I had the blaze out in quick time.

"Right at that minute I decided to buy a Caron Lighting Plant. Believe me, at any price it's cheaper than a fire. I certainly would have been in a fine fix with those buildings down and all the stock gone—boy!"

* * *

A Caron lighting plant spells safety for the farmer and sells for less than \$300—Sales Tax included.

Hundreds of farmers have installed the Caron plant—it has been on the market for over four years and has some wonderful features—the engine has no valves or valve mechanism. Valve adjusting and grinding, and carbon troubles are eliminated.

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Stomach pains, dyspepsia, headaches, neuralgia, jaundice, loss of energy, liver pains and pains under shoulders blades are frequent symptoms of infected gall bladder associated with gallstones. If you suffer "Know the Truth" - Profit by the experience of others who testify our treatment restored them to health. For years this scientifically correct remedy has been used for gall bladder trouble. Before deciding on any course of treatment send for booklet describing gall bladder troubles FREE and their home treatment.

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Our catalog explains suitable varieties. Ornamental Shrubs, Trees (Weeping, etc.) Perennial Flowers, Bulbs, Seeds, Kelway's fine English seeds at lower than average prices. Tom Thumb Cherries, Macdonald Rhubarb. Catalog gladly mailed to you. Write now.

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POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES, SENATOR Dunlap, dozen, 65c.; 100, \$2.50; Everbearing, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$5.00. Raspberries, dozen, 75c.; 100, \$3.50. Virginia Creeper, 10c. Peonies, red, white, pink, 50c. Write for price list of other nursery stock. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man.

FREE—TEN Currant CUTTINGS EACH order. Strawberry rhubarb, dozen, \$2.00; raspberry canes, 35 for \$1.00; English mint, five cents; black currants, ten for \$1.00; horseradish, five cents; Virginia creeper, ten cents; lilacs, 20 cents. Postpaid. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 15-2

SUNGARI GRAPE SEEDLINGS, 50c. EACH. Special tree collections—Six hardy plums, \$5.00; six hardy crab or apples, two years, \$5.00 (our selection). One Gruss and Tepitis rose, 75c., dark red, double, sure bloomer; one free with each \$5.00. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man. 15-2

MANITOBA GROWN GLADIOLUS BULBS, 12 named beauties, all different, 75c. and \$1.00; 25 best mixed, \$1.00. List free. Special—12 gladioli and three double dahlias, \$1.00; and see Guide, last issue. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 12-5

TREES MOST SUITABLE FOR WINDBREAKS and shelter belts, hardy and acclimated: 25 kinds perennial flower roots, small fruits, etc. Before buying get our price list. West End Nursery, Calgary, Alta. 12-5

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, per 100, \$5.00; Senator Dunlap strawberries, per 100, \$2.50; Cuthbert raspberries, per 100, \$5.00. Prepaid to station or post office. John A. Wright, Meyronne, Sask. 14-3

STRAWBERRIES, PROGRESSIVE, EVERBEARING, strong, healthy plants, 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$20; delivered. Safe arrival guaranteed. Plant this spring and pick good crop throughout summer. Whealans, Fort Langley, B.C.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 50 for \$1.50, 100, \$2.50, 500 for \$10. Cash with order. Guaranteed to arrive in a No. 1 condition. John T. Moserip, Major, Sask. 12-5

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST—DAHLIAS, gladioli, peonies, shrubs, hardy perennials, Burpee's sweet peas. Hack's Nurseries, 264 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg. 14-5

POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES, DUNLAP, 100, \$2.50; raspberry canes, 100, \$3.00; black currants, rhubarb, 10c. each; poplar and willow cuttings, 100, 75c. C. H. Spencer, Carduff, Sask. 14-5

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, 100, \$3.50; June variety, 100, \$2.00; postpaid. No complaints in three years' shipments. A. E. Halstead, Myrtle, Man. 14-3

PROTECT YOUR GARDEN WITH HEDGES—Lilacs, purple, very hardy, grow ten feet high; 15-inch shrubs, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 14-5

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STRAWBERRIES—NEWCOMBE'S NORTHERN plants give best results on prairies. Dunlap, \$2.50; Progressive, \$4.50. Latham raspberries, \$5.50. Postpaid. L. W. Newcombe, Onaway, Alta. 11-8

RASPBERRIES, HERBERT, HARDY, HEAVY bearers, 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.50. Sunbeams, 100, \$2.00. Miss Dowse, Rural Route Box 312, Winnipeg. 15-3

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY plants, \$3.25 per 100, postpaid; raspberries, \$4.00 per 100. Arthur Denzin, Tregarva, Sask. 15-4

MISCELLANEOUS

HARDY ACCLIMATED EVERBEARING strawberry plants, bear fruit same year as planted. \$2.25 100, postpaid. Monrad Wiggen, Wynndell, B.C. 15-2

SELLING—CHAMPION AND PROGRESSIVE everbearing strawberries, 70c. dozen; \$4.75 100; delivered. B. Garand, 215½ Berry, Norwood, Man. 1-3

MANITOBA, HARDY, HEAVY-YIELDING strawberry plants. Everbearing, \$4.00; Burrill and Dunlap, \$2.50 per 100, postpaid. John E. Heaman, Hargrave, Man. 1-3

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS, DOZEN \$2.40, postpaid. Beaver Lodge Nursery, 748 19th Street, Brandon, Man. 1-5

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STRAWBERRIES, EVERBEARING, \$4.50 100; Everbearing raspberries, \$4.50 100; postpaid. Mrs. Ruston, Cypress River, Man. 15-3

SELLING—RASPBERRY PLANTS, \$2.00 PER 100; honeysuckle, 20c.; double garden rose, hardy, 50c. each. Wm. Bauck, Chaplin, Sask. 15-3

SELLING—GOOD STRONG RASPBERRY canes, prolific and hardy variety, \$3.00 per 100. H. Lintott, Sidney, Man. 15-3

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, good strong plants, postpaid, \$5.00. Mrs. Livingstone, Trossachs, Sask. 15-6

NORTHERN ALBERTA SENATOR DUNLAP strawberry plants, \$2.50, postpaid. Wm. Brazil, Nakamun, Alta. 15-3

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB ROOTS, TWO years old dozen, \$1.25. Cash with order. John Intous, General Delivery, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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MARCONI THREE-TUBE RADIO, TUBES, head-phones and loud speaker, and B" batteries. A distance getter. First \$75 takes it. F. Hibbert, Box 20, Dysart, Sask. 1-3

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BARGAIN PARCEL, \$1.50. LARGE BUNDLE quilt patches, \$1.00. A. McCreary, Chatham, Ont.

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GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

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E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 318 MAIN ST., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME East, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in West. 7-5

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. We have tobacco that will suit anyone. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 50c.; Sp ad Leaf, 55c.; Rouge, Quesnel, Haubourg, 65c.; Quesnel, Perfum d'Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Beliveau Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 1-4

WASHING MACHINES

SELLING—POWER WASHER, GOOD CONDITION, cash, \$25. Mrs. J. Carroll, Girvin, Sask. 14-2

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PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

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Potatoes and Eggs Wanted Highest market prices paid. Sacks supplied on request at 5¢ per sack.

Our shippers receive these good prices:

HENS, over 6 lbs., fat, 21-23c; 5-6 lbs., 17-19c

Ducks, 22-23c

Turkeys, 18-15 lbs., 25-26c; 10-13 lbs., 22-23c

No. 2 and under-weight stock. Highest Market Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request. Phone, J5236.

Premier Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

NOTICE

TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Farmer John

BOOTS

\$5.00

POSTPAID

<img alt="Illustration of a large utility boot with laces and a thick sole." data-bbox="75

May 1, 1926

Market News and Notes

India Wheat Production Reduced
The official estimate of the wheat crop of India this season is 320,208,000 bushels, compared with 324,651,000 bushels, the final estimates for the year 1924-25, a decrease of 4,443,000 bushels or 1.4 per cent. The average for the five years ending 1923 was 329,616,000 bushels. The acreage this year is down 6 per cent. below last.

Ontario Wheat Crop Suffering
Reports indicate that in some sections of Ontario at least the fall wheat crop is suffering from the cold winds and late frosts that have occurred this year. With the disappearance of the forests the cold winds have become a more serious menace to the crop than formerly. On the other hand better drainage in some sections is having a beneficial effect.

Averting a Tobacco Boom
Tobacco is becoming one of the most important specialized crops of Ontario. Last year about 20,000,000 pounds was produced in Essex and Kent counties. The consumption of home grown tobacco in Canada is about 15,000,000 pounds a year, so that some 5,000,000 pounds will be available for export. This takes into consideration only the tobacco entering into manufactured blends. In addition much home grown and home cured tobacco is used in Quebec. Prices this year have been excellent and the result has been an increase in the contemplated acreage of 50 per cent. over last year. There is danger of expanding the acreage too rapidly, and the Ontario Department of Agriculture is conducting a campaign advising farmers to go slowly and avoid disastrous over-production.

Saskatchewan Livestock Pool
The Saskatchewan Livestock Co-operative Marketing Association Ltd., a pooling organization, has been incorporated under the new co-operative marketing legislation of the province. This action is the result of a meeting of the provisional committee held in Regina on April 12 and 13. One of the features of the proposed plan is that the contract will run direct from the producer to the central association though special provision is made in the bylaws for the preservation of local autonomy. Existing shipping associations are being advised to place themselves on a contract basis and new shipping points will be opened up where deemed advisable. A standard contract will be used throughout the province.

Argentine Wheat Yield
The Argentine wheat crop just threshed is officially estimated at 191,067,000 bushels compared with 191,141,000 bushels last year and an average of 201,552,000 bushels for the five years ending 1923-24. This is a reduction of 23,442,000 bushels from the estimate issued last December.

Canadian Cattle in Britain
In Glasgow 1,560 Canadian cattle sold on April 17 at 10c to 11c, live weight. Scotch cattle made from 12c to 14c. At Birkenhead 540 stores and 80 fat steers sold at 20c to 21c, sink basis, which is dressed weight with the buyer keeping the offal. Canadian dressed sides sold in London at 17c to 18c. Up to March 22, 26,812 Canadian cattle were shipped to Great Britain this year compared with 21,281 in 1925, an 16,821 in 1924 for the same period.

Canadian Wheat Exports
Canadian exports of wheat and flour from the commencement of the season to March 31 were 223,447,000 bushels. This would leave about 75,000,000 bushels for export after April 1, on the assumption that 100,000,000 bushels were required for home consumption and seed, and that no carry-over were left. Broomhall states that buyers will have to bid higher for Canadian wheat on account of pool holdings. Navigation is expected to open on May first, the latest opening since 1893 but one, 1923, when it opened on May 3. The hard winter wheat crop of the United States is in splendid condition though the soft wheat areas have suffered from adverse weather conditions.

Egg Pool Contracts Over 16,000
The Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool now has over 16,000 contracts which cover 14,600 geese, 26,000 ducks, 120,000 turkeys, 571,611 fowls, 800,000 chickens and 2,710,829 dozen eggs. Western box

factories are working at top speed making egg cases for the pool. Mrs. E. R. Thompson, of Nut Mountain, Sask., won the \$25 offered by the association for the best trade mark design.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed April 26 as follows: May 1d higher at 11s 9d; July 1d lower at 11s 6d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.83. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency. Liverpool close was: May \$1.70; July \$1.67.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.64 to \$1.68; No. 1 northern, \$1.60 to \$1.62; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.64 to \$1.66; No. 2 northern, \$1.57 to \$1.59; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.52 to \$1.63; No. 3 northern, \$1.51 to \$1.54; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.43 to \$1.47; No. 1 durum, \$1.40 to \$1.42; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.42 to \$1.46; No. 2 durum, \$1.39 to \$1.41; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.39 to \$1.43; No. 3 durum, \$1.36 to \$1.38. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66c to 69c. Oats—No. 3 white, 37c to 37c. Rye—No. 2, 84c to 86c. Flax, \$2.35 to \$2.38.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Cash quotations at close of market April 26.

| | Wheat | Flax |
|------------|-------|----------------|
| 1 Nor. | 160 | 1 N.W.C. 198 |
| 2 Nor. | 154 | 2 C.W. 194 |
| 3 Nor. | 149 | 3 C.W. 181 |
| 4. | 143 | Rejected 171 |
| 5. | 132 | Rye |
| 6. | 119 | 2 C.W. 91 |
| Feed. | 102 | Futures |
| 1 Durum. | 153 | May wheat 157 |
| 2 Durum. | 152 | July wheat 155 |
| Oats | 53 | Oct. wheat 137 |
| 2 C.W. | 47 | May oats 50 |
| 3 C.W. | 47 | July oats 50 |
| Ex. 1 feed | 47 | Oct. oats 47 |
| 1 Feed. | 45 | May barley 64 |
| Feed. | 43 | July barley 65 |
| Barley | 64 | Oct. barley 62 |
| 3 C.W. | 60 | May flax 199 |
| 4 C.W. | 59 | July flax 202 |
| Rejected. | 58 | Oct. flax 205 |
| Feed. | 58 | May rye 91 |
| | | July rye 93 |

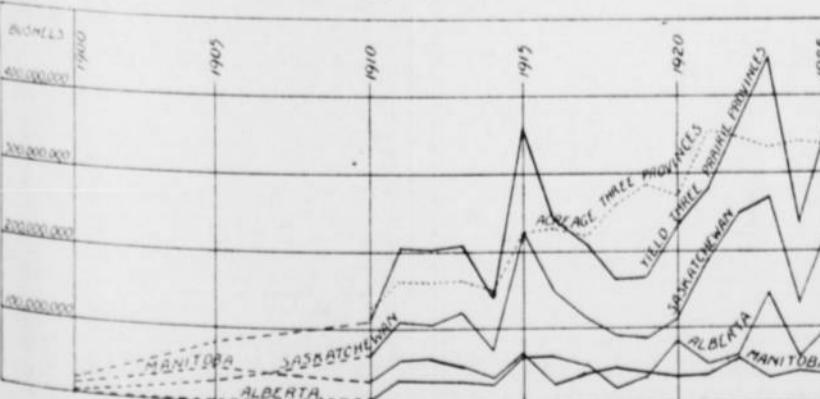
LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

April 26, 1926

| | Winnipeg | Calgary |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Steers: | | |
| Choice. | \$6.50-\$7.00 | \$6.00-\$6.25 |
| Fair to good. | 6.00-6.50 | 5.00-5.75 |
| Medium. | 5.25-5.75 | 5.25 |
| Common. | 4.50-5.00 | 3.50 |
| Choice feeders. | 5.50-6.00 | 5.00-5.25 |
| Fair to good. | 4.75-5.25 | 4.00-4.75 |
| Choice stockers. | 5.00-5.50 | 4.75-5.00 |
| Fair to good. | 3.75-4.75 | 3.75-4.65 |
| Heifers: | | |
| Choice butcher. | 6.25-6.50 | 5.25-5.75 |
| Fair to good. | 5.50-6.00 | 4.25-5.00 |
| Choice stockers. | 4.00-4.25 | 2.75-3.25 |
| Fair to good. | 3.00-3.75 | 2.00-2.50 |
| Cows: | | |
| Choice butcher. | 5.25-5.50 | 4.25-4.75 |
| Fair to good. | 4.00-5.00 | 3.50-4.00 |
| Canners and cutters. | 2.00-3.00 | 1.75-2.25 |
| Calves: | | |
| Choice. | 8.00-10.50 | 7.00-8.00 |
| Good. | 6.00-7.50 | 5.00-6.50 |
| Common. | 3.00-5.00 | 3.50-5.00 |
| Sheep: | | |
| Fair to good. | 6.00-9.00 | 6.00-9.00 |
| Lambs: | | |
| Fair to good. | 11.00-13.00 | 10.00-11.25 |
| Hogs: | | |
| Selects. | \$14.85 | \$14.30 |
| Thick smooths. | 13.50 | 13.00 |
| Heavies. | 12.50 | 11.85 |
| Lights. | 14.00 | 13.25 |

Errata

In the February 24 issue of The Guide we inserted a "Sold out" notice received last June from F. J. Whiting, of Traynor, Saskatchewan, showing the results obtained through a "Little Guide Ad." by this noted seed grower. In the March 24 issue, Mr. Whiting began advertising Grazier Rye Grass seed. Some of his old customers thinking he was already "Sold out" did not send their orders. Mr. Whiting still has Grazier Rye Grass seed for sale. Readers who know of the superior qualities of this new variety, also that Mr. Whiting is one of the most successful growers of grass seed will be making a good investment by ordering some of his seed for planting this spring.



How the wheat production of the prairie provinces has increased since 1900. In the year 1900 the wheat production of the three prairie provinces was only 23,456,859 bushels. It was not until 1911 that the western farmers had a harvest of over 200,000,000 in one year. In 1925, it exceeded 400,000,000 bushels. Only four of the last 16 harvests have averaged over 20 bushels an acre. The average since 1910 has been about 16 bushels per acre. In eight years the yield was above, and in eight below, the average. This can be readily seen by noting the relative positions of the upper solid line and the dotted line.

DON'T PAY for 4 Months

Yes, we will send the famous STOCKHOLM Cream Separator direct to your farm and don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the STOCKHOLM and we want to prove it to you. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Compare it to other separators. Put it to every possible test. Pay only after 4 months, when you have convinced yourself that it is the cleanest skinner, easiest to operate and clean. Seventeen years have been devoted by the master mechanics of the world's largest cream separator factory in perfecting this masterpiece—it is the best that money can buy. Over one million European farmers are the best proof.

STOCKHOLM

Sweden's Masterpiece

We guarantee that at any time within the next 10 years we will replace any parts that may prove defective on account of either poor workmanship or poor material. All STOCKHOLMS carry this 10 year guarantee.



Mail this Coupon

BABSON BROS., Dept. S 315
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me your catalog. Tell me how I can get the STOCKHOLM Cream Separator and "Don't pay for 4 months" offer.

Name _____
Address _____
Post Office _____ Province _____

Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator and the extraordinary 4 month "Don't pay for 4 months" offer. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the STOCKHOLM and details of our 10 year guarantee. Don't wait—mail coupon today!

Ship Your Grain

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

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Lougeed Building,

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Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION



Get the very last
cent for your labor

Eggs and Dairy Butter

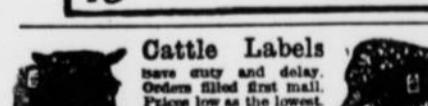
Handled at our 14 Egg Candling Stations

Birch Hills Melville North Regina
Hague Melfort Battleford Radville Weyburn
Lloydminster Moose Jaw Prince Albert Saskatoon Wawota
Yorkton

Manitoba Shippers—Send to Winnipeg Branch

SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LTD.

15 HEAD OFFICE REGINA.



have duty and delay.
Orders filled first mail.
Prices low as the lowest.
Send 5¢ postage for samples. Mention this.

MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS (Call 6)
4824 Main Street, Winnipeg

Stop Using a Truss

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being medicine applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or spring attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the public bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered.

Soft as velvet—easy to apply—Inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix. Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. Write to-day—send no money.

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FREE

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Name _____
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WINNIPEG Ltd.

Branches—Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver 17



FRUIT TREES ETC.

Apples, Plums, Small Fruits

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Everbearing Strawberries, 20 for | \$1.00 |
| Raspberries (hardiest varieties), 15 for | \$1.00 |
| Red Currants, good roots, per dozen | \$1.50 |
| Black Currants, good roots, per dozen | \$2.00 |
| Gooseberries, per dozen | \$2.50 |
| Strawberry Rhubarb, per dozen | \$1.50 |
| Wild Plums, well rooted, 4 for | 60c |
| Hybrid Plums, on native roots, 3 to 4 ft. each | 75c |
| Compass Cherry, on wild plum root, 3 to 4 ft. each | 75c |
| Hardy Hybrid Apples, 3 to 4 ft., each | 60c |
| Transcendent Crabs, 3 to 4 ft., each | 75c |
| Caragana, 2 ft., \$5.00 per 100; 1 ft., \$4.00 per 100; 6 inches | \$1.50 per 100 |
| Maple, 1 ft., \$1.00 per 100; 6 inches, 50c per 100 | |
| Pearies, red or white, each | 60c |
| Virginia Creeper, 4 for | 50c |
| Golden Iris, 3 for | 50c |
| Lilac, 2 ft., 25c. Honeyuckle, good roots, 50c | |
| Russian Willow Cuttings, 100 for | \$1.00 |
| Russian Poplar Cuttings, 100 for | \$1.00 |

We pay Mail or Express on all orders
Send for extended Price List

Caldwell's Virden Nursery Co.
VIRDEN, MAN.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

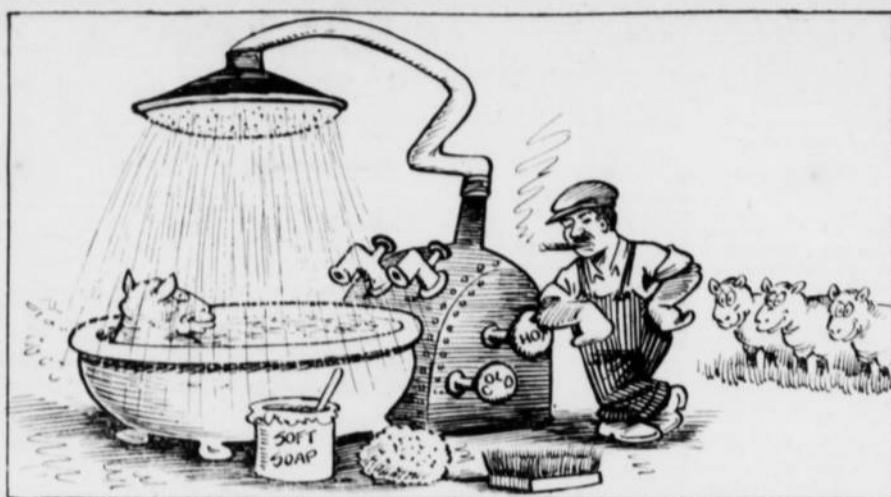
GOOD EYESIGHT—GOOD WORK

If you were asked, "Is your eyesight good?" you would probably reply, "Yes." Yet more than fifty per cent. of us have something wrong with our eyesight without knowing it. Imagine what it would mean to have these defects corrected. One good effect it would undoubtedly have is to help us do a little better day's work, not only because we would see better, but because we would feel better in health. Nature gives the human body a certain amount of nerve energy. Defective eyes demand extra nerve energy, and, therefore, leave less for the rest of the body. This makes us less able to do a good day's work, either physically or mentally. We may lose interest in work, the body may get into a run-down condition and sickness result.

Yet people seldom give good care to their eyes. Strange, isn't it, that the eyes are the most prized, and at the same time, the most abused organs of body. The explanation of this is that the eyes endeavor to overcome, by muscular effort, any defects they may have and give the false impression that there is nothing wrong with them. It is this muscular strain in the eyes that uses up much nerve energy and weakens the body.

You cannot judge your eyesight for yourself. It requires a good knowledge of eyes and close scientific examination to determine their condition. An optometrist often finds one eye affected differently from the other and he then has to provide glasses ground differently for each eye. Pay him a visit at the first opportunity, and know the condition of your eyes.

Guide Classified Ads. produce quick, satisfactory results



Knowitall's Hydraulic Wool Cleanser and Shrink Reducer

C. I. Knowitall, I.E.E. (Industrial Efficiency Expert), whose many contributions to the science of mass production have so cheapened manufacturing processes that things now cost only twice as much as they did 20 years ago, is applying his massive brain to the introduction of modern industrial methods in the practice of farming. When he saw in the public press that dirt and grease in a sheep's wool amounts to 60 per cent. of the gross weight, he was appalled. Scientific investigations, carried on through his enquiry bureau, revealed the fact that when spring rains are copious the wool is cleansed and there is a shrinkage in the shrink. While taking a shower bath in the Millionaire's Club, Mr. Knowitall, whose mind is ever on the alert for new ideas, noticed the resemblance between the shower bath and an April shower. Summoning up his inventive genius, he produced the contrivance so neatly illustrated above by The Guide artist. It is estimated that with a flock of 100 ewes, the Hydraulic Wool Cleanser and Shrink Reducer will pay for itself in 35 years, or a period equal to the time required to pay off a first mortgage under the new federal farm loan bank scheme.

SCREENINGS

Two colored men were standing on the corner discussing family trees.

"Yes, suh, man," said Ambrose, "I can trace my relations back to a family tree."

"Chase 'em back to a family tree," said Mose.

"Naw, man, trace 'em, trace 'em—get me!"

"Well, they ain't but two kinds of things dat live in trees. Birds and monkeys, and you sho' ain't got no feathers on you."

One day, not long since, a western farmer was out hunting. During the day a rainstorm came on. In order to keep dry he crawled into a hollow log. When the rain began to fall the log began to swell, until he could get neither way. He thought his end had come. He thought of all the wrongs he had done, and when he recalled that he had not sent a subscription to this paper this year he felt so small that he crawled right out of the log without difficulty.

Bright Boy—"In Siberia they don't hang a man with a wooden leg."

Innocent Boy—"Why not?"

Bright Boy—"They use a rope."

Foreman—"Here, now, Murphy, what about carrying some more bricks?"

Murphy—"I ain't feeling well, guv'nor; I'm trembling all over."

Foreman—"Well, then, lend a hand with the sieve."

Sue—"I can't help it if I'm not perfect. There's only been one perfect little girl."

Mother—"Oh! And who was that?"

Sue—"You, mummy, when you wus little."

Man—"You're an honest boy, but the money I lost was a ten-dollar bill."

Boy—"Yes, I know; I had it changed so you could give me a reward."

"I have a new baby brother."

"Is he going to stay?"

"I think so. He has all his things off."

"Do you think the new sheriff can stop gambling in Crimson Gulch?"

"Shouldn't be surprised," answered Cactus Joe. "First thing he did was to bet \$500 he could."

Voter—"Congratulations. You certainly made yourself clear on the liquor question."

Politician (startled)—"Did I?"

"You sure did, sir."

"Heaven! What a blunder!"

The Random Shot

I shot an arrow into the air
It fell in the distance, I knew not where,
Till a neighbor said that it killed his calf

And I had to pay him 6 and ½.
I bought some poison to slay some rats,

And a neighbor swore it killed his cats,
And rather than argue across the fence,
I paid him four dollars and 50 cents.

One night I set sailing a toy balloon,
And hoped it would soar till it reached the moon,

But the candle fell on a farmer's straw,
And he said I must settle or go to law.
And that is the way with the random shot—

It never hits in the proper spot,
And the joke you sprung, that you think so smart,
May leave a wound in some fellow's heart.

RASH COVERED FACE AND NECK

Caused a Lot of Pain. Itched Badly, Healed by Cuticura.

"My trouble began with a rash of pimples that covered my face and neck. The pimples grew large and started to fester, causing a lot of pain. They itched badly and I was very restless at night. The trouble lasted four months."

"A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I purchased some, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Martha Martene, R. R. 2, Crediton, Ont., Nov. 3, 1925.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, keeps the skin fresh, smooth and clear. Cuticura Talcum also is ideal for the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Steinhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Builds up weak bodies



"Headaches, nervousness and dizzy spells were frequent. I wasted to 89 lbs. After sixth bottle of Tanlac, weigh 101 lbs, eat and sleep normally again, have no aches or nervousness." Mlle. Jeanne Aubin, 1946 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal.

From Mother Nature's storehouse we have gathered the roots, barks and herbs which are compounded under the famous Tanlac formula, to make Tanlac.

If your body is weak and undernourished, if you can't sleep or eat, have stomach trouble or burning rheumatism, just you see how quickly Tanlac can help you back to health and strength.

Don't delay taking Tanlac another day. Stop at your druggist's now and get a bottle of this, the greatest of all tonics. Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation.

Tells Dyspeptics What to Eat

Avoid Indigestion, Sour Acid Stomach Heartburn, Gas on Stomach, Etc.

Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble, say medical authorities, are due nine times out of ten to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach. Chronic "acid stomach" is exceedingly dangerous, and sufferers should do either one of two things.

Either they can go on a limited and often disagreeable diet, avoiding foods that disagree with them, that irritate the stomach and lead to excess acid secretion, or they can eat as they please in reason and make it a practice to counteract the effect of the harmful acid and prevent the formation of gas, sourness or premature fermentation by the use of a little Bisurated Magnesia in their meals.

There is probably no better, safer or more reliable stomach antacid than Bisurated Magnesia, and it is widely used for this purpose. It has no direct action on the stomach and is not a digestant. But a teaspoonful of the powder or a couple of five-grain tablets taken in a little water with the food will neutralize the excess acidity which may be present and prevent its further formation. This removes the whole cause of the trouble and the meal digests naturally and healthfully without need of pepsin pills or artificial digestants.

Get a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia from any reliable druggist. Ask for either powder or tablets. It never comes as a liquid, milk or citrate and in the bisurated form is not a laxative. Try this plan and eat what you want at your next meal and see if this isn't the best advice you ever had on "what to eat."

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Cover design painted by Annie Benson Muller

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